The Outlook

Volume 141 October 14, 1925 Number 7

Senator La Follette the Second

THE heir to Wisconsin enters upon his heritage.

The State of "Fighting Bob" La Follette has placed the Senatorial toga upon the shoulders of his son. The country knows enough of this young man to believe that he will attempt to carry out the policies of his father. It remains to be seen whether he will maintain his father's power over the great State of Wisconsin and how far his youth and health will compensate for the experience and the battle-wise mind of the father who played so dramatic a rôle in the life of the Nation.

With the National policies of Senator La Follette The Outlook did not always find itself in sympathy; but it can wish for the son the same courage and devotion to his task which gave the father a distinctive place in American history.

S-51

NOTHING remains now but to salvage the sunken hull of the S-51. Hope that survivors might still endure within this sunken casket has been abandoned.

Year by year when the flowers of Decoration Day are cast upon the waters the crew of the S-51 will be remembered among the men who have given their lives for their country.

A Multimillionaire Tax Collector

DELAWARE has a multimillionaire, Pierre S. du Pont, who has been deeply interested for several years in the schools of the State. By setting up and heavily endowing a school auxiliary association he has provided one-half the cost of new school-buildings constructed on the most modern plan, and substituted them for the old schoolhouses, many of them one-room rural ones. In doing this he has found out the defects of the school tax system, and at the last Legislature he presented a plan for raising enough to make every school adequate and fireproof. At present only half the schools are safe. The plan was lost by only a few votes, much to the disappointment of the better class of Delawareans.

The politicians rejoiced, but they have rejoiced too soon. A deadlock arose this summer over the appointment of the State Tax Collector, and the Governor

A Philadelphia traffic cop. The white belt is for protection against autos, the pistol against bandits

has just ended it by asking Mr. du Pont to take the position himself. He has accepted, and will assume the office, with its salary of $4,000 a year. As he is thoroughly familiar with the situation, and has one of the best business heads in the country, there are bound to be interesting developments in the collection of both the State tax and the income tax —to which, by the way, Mr. du Pont happens to be the largest contributor.

The State income tax in Delaware goes to schools and roads, and the new incumbent's first cousin, Senator Coleman du Pont, is the leading exponent of good roads in the State, having given a road that cost millions of dollars, stretching from one end of Delaware to the other. It will be a case of expert knowledge both in school matters and road building, and of business genius applied to collecting taxes, which up until now have never been satisfactorily gathered. There is much tax evasion in Delaware, which the methods so far in use have not been able to overcome. Both factions in the Republican Party, who are responsible for the deadlock, are said to be satisfied by the new appointment, and it is considered an absolutely non-political one, though Mr. du Pont happens to be a Republican. If he succeeds in collecting the taxes, the school system of Delaware will become one of the best in the country, if not the best. The eyes of educators all over the country have been on Mr. du Pont for some time, and this will increase the interest felt in his plans and methods.

Philadelphia's Police

WHEN General Smedley Butler, of the Marine Corps, was put at the head of the Philadelphia police force, he introduced drastic measures in dealing with all lawbreakers, including illegal sellers of liquor. He was not bold enough to believe that he could make the Quaker City "bone dry" without full co-operation from citizens and courts. This he has not had. Philadelphia is very far from being dry. Yet competent judges assert that there has been improvement, that liquor is harder to get than before General Butler took charge, and that there are fewer "speak-easies."

The trouble has not been with the police force. It has improved notably under General Butler's command; it is described as military in appearance, efficient, obedient, and quick in action. As compared with the records of two years ago, there has been marked decrease in thefts and crimes of violence and a marked increase in the number of arrests.

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Even in bootlegging there were 6,080 arrests in the first eight months of this year as compared with 1,413 in the year previous. The police did their part, but, unfortunately, the magistrates dismissed or very lightly fined in 1925 47 per cent, as compared with only 21 per cent in 1923. This year, moreover, there have been less than three and a half per cent of actual convictions. The case is put in a nutshell by a correspondent of The Outlook, who writes us: "You can have as honest and efficient a police force as you please, but you will not get anywhere if magistrates will not enforce the law and large numbers of jurymen dismiss case after case with broad grins, as was witnessed by a Philadelphia subscriber to The Outlook a month or so ago."

It seems probable, but not certain, that General Butler will retire at the end of the year, although our interviewer represents him as saying, "I am willing to continue the fight against crooks and for a clean city." In any case, Philadelphia owes him gratitude for stalwart and straight-from-the-shoulder police methods, and notably for his war against bandits and auto thieves, in which his military measures have had remarkable results.

The All-Europe Idea

To the series of conferences by the Powers in Europe since the war is now added that of Locarno. In this small Swiss town on Lake Maggiore Britain, France, Germany, Italy, and Belgium are trying to formulate a Quintuple Pact to secure the peace of Europe. It is hoped that this will be a mutual agreement to outlaw any of the contracting nations that shall violate its covenants. For France it is essential that such an agreement shall satisfy also Czechoslovakia and Poland.

With this renewal of effort for security in Europe there has now appeared a different proposal. This is to consolidate Europe against the rest of the world, and that means the United States. This new brand of proposed security is not military, but financial. Stresemann, Germany's Foreign Minister, meant that when, as quoted, he said that "Europe must be brought back to its equality with the rest of the world." The Outlook's editorial correspondent abroad, Mr. E. F. Baldwin, cables us from Locarno that one of Germany's chief hopes from the Conference is a favorable effect on American loans and international aid in forming giant trusts. The correspondent of the New York "Evening Post" says that the new slogan, "The European Idea," is that Europe is to emerge from dependence on America. And Dr. Adolf Broun, a member of the German Reichstag, remarked at the Interparliamentary Union that the World War had robbed Europe of its predominance and it was imperative for the Continent to adopt a policy of economic solidarity.

It is of course quite possible that no direct hostility toward American interests is involved. Certainly there is no feeling of trepidation here, because it is realized that the Germans are dragging a false scent across the track in order to get something they very much want—the settlement in their favor of the Polish and Czechoslovak boundary.

Germany obviously encourages this beatific theory of a united financial union of nations that are debtors as against the creditor in hopes that it may lead to the grant of her demands to be freed from the engagements of the Versailles Treaty, freed from the charge of being the one great war criminal nation, and freed from opposition to her contentions as to the protection of the eastern boundary. France is not likely, however, to yield in the boundary question through any illusion as to what she might gain from a Europe-against-the-world attitude.

Reports from the early sessions of the Locarno meeting indicate that it is practically certain that Germany will be allowed to join the League of Nations (she seems to be making a virtue of her willingness to do what she has long wanted to do); that there will be no difficulty in adjusting the western (or Rhine) boundary frontier question; that the question of Germany's war guilt will be sidestepped as not essential; and that the eastern frontier security question (Poland and Czechoslovakia) will come last and give the most trouble.

The Difference Between the English and French Views

A BROAD view of the relation of the Powers to the problem of security is expressed in a letter from our editorial correspondent in Europe, Mr. E. F. Baldwin:

"England has shown a remarkable complacency towards Germany, inexplicable to those who do not see the commercial motive. At the same time, England has long had very sincerely friendly sentiments towards both France and Belgium. She would like to protect them against another German attack.

"Beyond all, however, England wants to protect her own Channel ports and her capital. They are now in danger as they have never been before. For very many centuries the Channel has effectively separated England from militant Europe. But in these days of aerial propulsion the Channel separates no longer. Counting on French and Belgian friendship, England's natural military frontier has become the Rhine, not the Channel. So, in rejoinder to the French Government's request for an opinion as to what might be expected from England regarding security, there came a British offer of vital importance to France. England engages to guarantee the western German frontier—that is to say, the Germano-Franco-Belgian border. With France, Belgium, and Germany she pledges a mutual guaranty. That means that in the case of an outbreak of unprovoked hostilities, England will make common cause with the people attacked and against the attackers. Neither the French nor the Belgian Government has objected to the mutuality of such a guaranty.

"But, as far as the other German frontiers are concerned, England will not engage herself to other military intervention than is found in her engagement in the League of Nations Covenant; she promises anew to fulfill this obligation completely. Furthermore, England acknowledges the existence of treaties between France, on the one side, and Poland and Czechoslovakia, on the other, giving rights which these signatory Powers cannot renounce.

"Frenchmen have not hidden their disappointment at the refusal of a guaranty, whether German or British, of the frontiers on the east and south of Germany. All the more, then, bound by treaties with Poland and Czechoslovakia, France demands that her right be not questioned to pass through the demilitarized Rhenish zone in case she should need to aid one or the other or both of her allies."

It is from this difference of view between France and England, thus described by Mr. E. F. Baldwin, that Germany hopes to profit at Locarno.

British Labor and Moscow

Two nation-wide conventions in Britain have shown the two methods which Russian Bolshevism has used in

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To gather in some debts

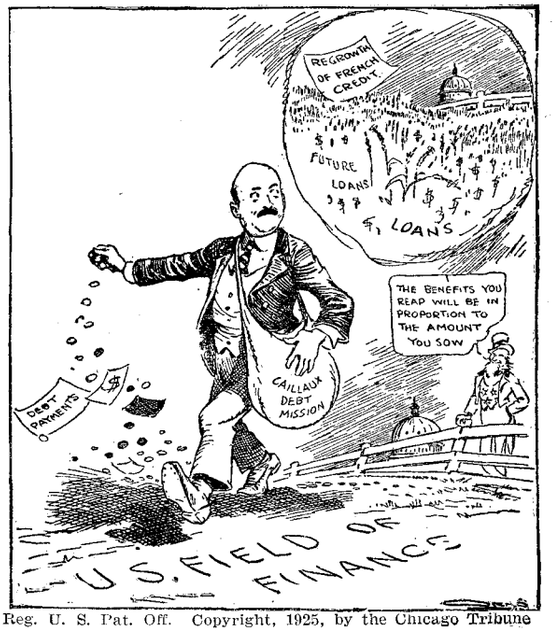
(Taming of the Shrew, Act IV, Scene 4)

Pease in the Newark Evening News

Has confidence in the bird

From Mrs. E. M. Goddard, Newark, N. J.

Orr in the Buffalo Morning Express


REGROWTH OF FRENCH CREDIT
FUTURE LOANS
$, LOANS
THE BENEFITS YOU REAP WILL BE IN PROPORTION TO THE AMOUNT YOU SOW
CAILLAUX DEBT MISSION
DEBT PAYMENTS
U.S. FIELD OF FINANCE

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The debt question

From Dora M. Quier, Buffalo, N. Y.

Kirby in the New York World

It didn't jell

From D. S. Imrie, New York, N. Y.

Orr in the Chicago Tribune

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The debt controversy

From Otis B. Nelson, Kendallville, Ind.

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trying to capture British labor. The one method is direct; the other is indirect, or what in the United States has been called "boring from within."

If one may judge by these conventions, the indirect method is proving the more successful. At Scarborough there was the Trade Union Congress, which represented the industrial organization of labor. Expressed in terms of resolutions, the Congress there repudiated the whole of MacDonald's public policy. It rejected the Dawes Plan; it denounced the British Empire as a system of exploitation; it sought to develop a general committee into a Soviet cabinet, independent wholly of Parliament; it flirted with the vision of One Big Union and a general strike; and it tampered with the Amsterdam International, which is the bulwark in Europe of trade unions against Communist dictation from the Third International at Moscow. Virtually, Scarborough committed British Labor to the proposition that Amsterdam shall be absorbed by Moscow. While it suggested that the delegates did not know what they were doing, there can be no misunderstanding about what they actually did.

At Liverpool what assembled was a political caucus, and here Moscow's direct attack was in evidence. The frontal attack was delivered by the Communist Party, of which the only member in Parliament is Shapurji Saklatvala, the native of India who was prevented from entering the United States. The party numbers only about five thousand persons and in itself is not formidable. The Communists at the Liverpool caucus tried to reverse their expulsion last year from the Labor Party, but they were still by overwhelming vote excluded. Ramsay MacDonald retained control, and a split was, for the moment, avoided. But there is bitter criticism of the wealthy and titled persons now prominent in the Labor camp; and the fact that MacDonald has been thrown over by the trade unions reduces his leadership to a shadow. Expressed in personalities, there is here a duel between "the old gang," led by MacDonald, Clynes, Henderson, Snowden, and Thomas, and the "radicals," led by John Wheatly, of Glasgow. It must be remembered that these radicals are supported by the propaganda not merely of a theoretical Bolshevism but of the Government of a Great Power. Not only in Britain, but throughout Europe, what Russia is working for is the revolutionary strike; and in Britain, at any rate, there is in the industrial situation ample material for a conflagration. Each country subjected to Russian propaganda sees only its own industrial ills, and is not informed by the propagandists that in Russia unemployment is several times as severe as in any other country, and that in no other country is the standard of life so low as it is in Russia.

For the swing toward the Soviet which Labor outside of the influence of Parliament is showing the British Parliamentary leaders are not without responsibility. For years MacDonald and his colleagues had climbed to power by attacks on the capitalist system and promises to change it. They had brought rhetorical charges against Conservatives and Liberals, but on taking office they showed little evidence of their belief in what they had said. They were dined. They were photographed. They flaunted gold lace. Naturally, among the rank and file there is stern anger against "the moderates." It is not a matter for surprise that Girondists are being exchanged sometimes for Jacobins.

The Aims of the Interparliamentary Union

THE Interparliamentary Union, meeting in the United States for the second time since its organization, has been well described as a "parliament of parliaments." No better definition perhaps can be given. The present is the twenty-third Conference of the body, whose sessions have been held annually except as interrupted by the war. The previous gathering in this country, held at St. Louis in 1904, at the time of the World's Fair celebrating the peaceful acquisition of the Louisiana territory, adopted a resolution requesting President Roosevelt to call a second Hague Peace Conference, which was held in 1907.

International peace and co-operation among the nations may be said to be the outstanding aims of the Union. Governmental and official in personnel, and yet not having authority to commit any of the Governments represented, this organization has modified the thoughts of men in the past and seems destined to play an increasingly important part in the future. Through the exchange of views between the representatives of the various congresses of the world, legislative problems both of a national and international character are approached more and more with the common interests of all the peoples at heart. For a generation it has stood for the principle of arbitration of disputes between nations, and its concern with the international problems of to-day is to bring about a better to-morrow.

Codification of international law, "with a view to defining the fundamental conditions of the régime of peace to be instituted between the nations," was the recommendation of the present Conference of the Interparliamentary Union, looking to the establishment of better relations among the various countries of the world, forty-one of which were represented with a total of nearly four hundred delegates at the meeting. Through its discussion of other questions, such as reduction of armaments and demilitarized zones, the problem of national minorities, economic, financial, and health problems, international production and transportation, passports, and customs, the Union aims to bring about that common understanding on a multitude of subjects which leads to diminution of differences between nations and to peaceful relations.

A non-partisan body, composed of parliamentarians from the legislative groups in various countries, the Interparliamentary Union occupies an intermediate position between official and unofficial bodies. It resembles the official institutions in that it is recruited from political bodies, the parliaments of the world; but it differs from them in that it has much greater freedom and its members speak without instructions. "The general political situation of the world" may be the phrase best used to describe the scope of the Union's interest and discussion. It concerns itself with the general problems with which the post-war world is faced; with economic, political, and social problems, with the development of international organizations and especially of peaceful means of settling conflicts between nations, and with the problem of its own evolution and what position it is to occupy in the international world.

At this year's Conference, for the first time, there have been represented a large number of the Latin-American nations, no less than fourteen of the twenty American republics outside of the United States having sent delegates from their national legislative assemblies. In a

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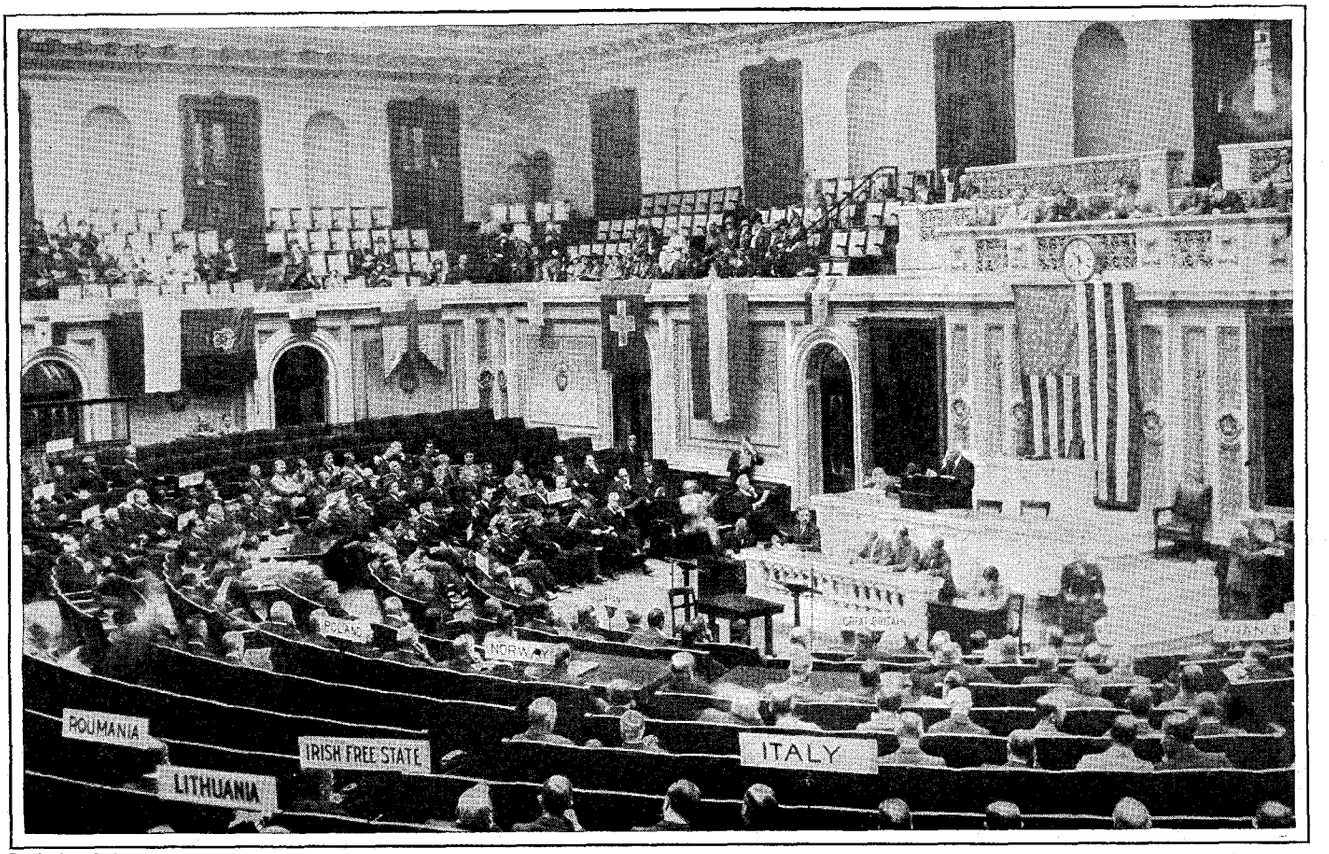

P. & A. Photos

The Conference of the Interparliamentary Union at Washington, with Secretary of State Kellogg presiding

larger sense the Interparliamentary Union is offering the opportunity for an exchange of views between continents.

In its attempt, as stated in its Constitution, "to unite in common action the members of all parliaments," the Interparliamentary Union seeks to bring about "that peace which inevitably reigns where justice prevails through law."

Léon Bourgeois

THE peacemakers of France have lost a widely known spokesman in Léon Bourgeois. He represented, not the Frenchman of the Napoleonic tradition "carrying a marshal's baton in his knapsack," but the Frenchman of the newer school of conference and conciliation. One of the elder statesmen of the Republic, of the period of Freycinet and Ribot, M. Bourgeois held a deserved position of respect and dignity.

Like his countryman, the Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, wherever the cause of peace was being discussed he usually could be counted upon to lend his voice. But, unlike that other leader in international movements, M. Bourgeois endeavored to make his views effective by entering into actual affairs, taking a very active part in politics. He often held Ministerial office and once was called as Premier to form a Cabinet of his own; but in later years he did not affect seriously the real settlement of public issues. At the Peace Conference at Versailles he represented the closest French approach to the ideas of President Wilson. He spoke earnestly and often for the League of Nations. He supported the theory that the League should have its own international army, subject to its own international staff, to enforce peace. When he saw this theory blocked and finally shelved, he cordially accepted the view that the League must rest on moral force, and after the establishment of the League did useful and loyal work with French delegations at Geneva.

His death silences a voice of that liberal and peace-loving France which America in these days would do well to keep in mind.

A Report of Progress in the Philippines

UNDER the stabilizing influence of the United States, conditions in the Philippines, political and otherwise, are steadily improving, according to the annual report of Governor-General Wood, just made public here. As a result of visits which he made to most portions of the archipelago, General Wood declares, he "found everywhere, generally speaking, a contented people living under steadily improving conditions and surroundings." Business conditions, public order, public health—all show betterment.

"There have been some indications of local unrest, which at times threatened public order," says General Wood. "None of these have had the character of organized resistance to authority and were generally due to the action of misguided people following fanatical leaders."

As to the administration of justice in the islands, the Governor-General, after stating that the affairs of the Bureau of Justice were satisfactorily and effectively discharged during the year, declares that "continued and unremitting effort has been made to improve the administration of justice and safeguard the courts from political and personal influence." "Confidence in the department is steadily increasing," he adds, "but much must yet be done in order to establish the courts firmly in public confidence and convince the public that political and personal in-

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fluence are not given weight before the courts. The problem is made much more difficult by the lack of an instructed public opinion, a common language, and a widely circulating press. On the whole, however, the situation is encouraging."

General Wood emphasizes "the widespread and keen interest in education," which, he asserts, "continues to be one of the most encouraging features of the Philippine situation." The people are deeply interested in the schools and contribute very liberally to their support. Except in the Moro (Mohammedan) provinces where old prejudices and opposition to Christian Filipino teachers exists, the schools are crowded to their utmost capacity throughout the islands. Every effort is being made to impress upon the people the great importance of farm and other vocational schools. As a result of school work development of facility in the use of the English language is noted; and this justifies the continuance of English as the medium of instruction. On this account one of the great needs is for a sufficient number of competent American teachers who can teach English and who can train Filipino teachers of English.

"Nothing will do more to build up national solidarity," says General Wood, "than the establishment of a common language. Despite the efforts of a few individuals to introduce the teaching of some of the 87 different dialects into the public schools, the opinion is general among the people that English should be the national language, and that the present policy of emphasizing English should be continued."

The condition of the public health continues to improve, with a decreasing death rate. As to anti-leprosy work, General Wood reports the results as "most encouraging." The public, he says, is commencing to look upon Culion as a place for care and treatment and possible cure rather than a place for segregation and isolation. Governor Wood believes that leprosy may eventually be eradicated, not only from the Philippines, but from other parts of the world, just as yellow fever and malaria have been practically wiped out of the tropics. The lepers are, in General Wood's words, "the most afflicted and unfortunate of God's creatures." In working for them, he says, "we are working for lepers throughout the world, and in the broadest sense for humanity."

(C) Harris & Ewing

General Leonard Wood

The Flying Temperament and the Art of Command

AVIATORS speaking through the mouth of Colonel Driggs make a powerful plea in this issue of The Outlook for the recognition that theirs is a specialized craft, and that the aviator is a man set apart.

The stronger the case for this statement, the weaker the case for the establishment of a separate department of the air. Taken on their own terms, aviators are men concerned with tactics, not with strategy. Aviation is a new weapon; it is not a policy or a purpose. As a weapon it must be under the control of men accustomed to think in terms of policy and purpose.

This does not mean that distinctive brilliancy in the air should not be recognized in ways which are not now incorporated in our military and naval organizations. It does not mean that aviators cannot be set free from the ordinary routine of desk and field. It does not mean that cavalrymen and ship commanders are capable, by the mere fact of seniority, of utilizing to the best advantage the air forces of the Nation.

The President's Air Board ought to be able to point the way for the adjustment of the difficulties resulting from the development of the new weapon and towards the re-establishment of the aviators' morale. The testimony before this Board has already shown that Colonel Mitchell's supporters have not seen the whole truth.

A Settlement in Principle

A DEBT between friends is apt to be more troublesome than a debt between strangers. It creates a conflict of interests where otherwise interests would be harmonious. Eight, seven, even six years ago the French Republic and this Republic of the United States were in very hearty accord. Buddies in the war, they seemed to have every reason for remaining comrades in peace. But memories of what the Americans did on French soil seem to have become obliterated in the minds of the French. No French statesman could have talked in 1918 the way the French statesmen talked the other day to our editorial representative as reported in this issue. Memories of what the French did before we took our part in the war, and what they did in providing us with needed munitions and still more needed leadership, have become faint in the minds of many Americans. Frenchmen looking to America have been saying, "Usury!" And Americans looking toward France have been saying in response, "Repudiation!"

To end that state of mental conflict is more important than to arrange any particular terms of payment.

The conference just ended at Washington in what seems a disappointing failure is in this one important respect likely to prove essentially a success.

After that conference no American can intelligently charge France with repudiation.

After that conference no Frenchman can intelligently charge America with usury.

The plan agreed upon amounts to the recognition by France of the total sum which she owes. Until this plan was accepted France's recognition of the debt consisted wholly in statements by her officials, but was not expressed by any payment. It is true that France was paying us $20,000,000 a year, but that sum was merely interest at 5 per cent on

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Springfield, Missouri

the purchase in 1919 of war supplies worth $400,000,000. The rest of the debt, the principal of which is more than three billion dollars, had been unacknowledged so far as any payment of interest, even nominal interest, was concerned. Now Mr. Caillaux, the French Finance Minister, has taken the responsibility of offering to pay for the next five years $40,000,000 a year. This payment is accepted as full interest on the total debt, which with accumulated interest amounts to about $4,200,000,000. Thus France in practical fashion acknowledges her obligation.

On the other hand, by this arrangement the United States makes clear that she is not acting like a money-lender, but as a friend of France. Calculated on the total of the principal and accumulated interest, the sum of $40,000,000 a year, which America accepts as full interest for five years, is somewhat less than 1 per cent. Even calculated on the original principal, without considering the accumulated unpaid interest charges, that rate is less than 1¼ per cent. No usurer makes arrangements of that sort. If anything can make the position of the United States clear, the acceptance of this plan by our Debt Funding Commission should do so. There may be some Americans that would like to force France to pay to her utmost, but the great majority of Americans are in full accord with the principle for which the American Commission has stood, and that is the necessity for recognition of international obligations in the interest of future international confidence. Interest at 1 or 1¼ per cent is an acknowledgment of the obligation; and it ought to be clear to France that America has gone to the extreme limit in avoiding pressure to secure the money for its own sake as distinguished from a pledge of good financial faith.

This provisional arrangement brings gain to both nations.

For France there has been won a further breathing spell. The stabilization of her debt, without further accumulation of interest at 5 per cent, is secured at a rate of about 1 per cent annually. Now Mr. Caillaux can turn his abilities to the insistent task of straightening out his country's disturbed finances. If Congress approves, the arrangement may improve France's credit standing in New York and make it possible for her to secure some of the gold she needs to meet internal debts and escape from the further inflation and depreciation of her currency. Moreover, this plan is the virtual acceptance by the United States of the first part of Mr. Caillaux's programme. He proposed to pay $40,000,000 a year for the first five years, $60,000,000 a year for the following seven years, and then $100,000,000 a year for fifty-five or fifty-six years. Our Administration regarded the programme as inadequate, in view of the charges which the American Government has to pay on the Liberty Loans, but by accepting Mr. Caillaux's programme for the first five years gave France the opportunity to see what she could do at the end of the five-year period. By that time, not only should France be through with her reconstruction, but Germany will have begun her heavier payments under the Dawes Plan. Conditions five years from now cannot be predicted, but they are likely to provide a better basis for estimating the factors in the long-term payment of France's huge debt.

For the United States there is a gain of course of $20,000,000 a year, but that is negligible in comparison with what it stands for in the matter of recognition of the debt and with the consequent increase of American good will.

The provisional plan thus means going ahead on the best terms now possible, keeping the main question of permanent settlement open, and maintaining in the meantime friendly contact between the two Governments. As such it should be welcomed. It should be ratified by both countries.

O Tempora—O Morons

SOME one, who escaped scot free, left on the table of The Outlook's reception-room a copy of an apparently prosperous magazine which has hitherto escaped notice of The Outlook's editorial staff.

The leading feature of this magazine was a prize contest in which subscribers were offered cash rewards for making faces. The article was fully illustrated with photographs of both men and women doing their best to look their worst.

Will some one please page those optimistic experts who declared that the mental age of Americans was approximately twelve and a half years?

America After the War

The President's Omaha Address

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S address to the American Legion on Tuesday of last week should be made available for reading by every citizen in the land. Though printed in full in many newspapers, it will not be read as it would be if printed in reasonably large type in pamphlet form. Every post office should be authorized to take orders at a price to cover the cost of printing.

Here we can quote only a few of its salient passages. To the members of the American Legion he ascribed "the rank of a true nobility" which came to them not by right of birth but "by right of conquest, by what they dared and did, by the sacrifices they made for the country." They represent "a great resurgence of the old American spirit."

No public man has, we think, come closer to the truth in giving the reasons why America entered the war than President Coolidge in this address. We wish it might be inscribed in our histories.

The only gain possible from such a war, he said, "must have been in moral and spiritual values." As he looks over the results he finds the good outweighing the evil. He finds less fear than before the war and a more secure peace. How shall that peace be preserved? A hint of his answer can be given in the following quotations:

> I am a thorough believer in a policy of adequate military preparation. . . . The country can rest assured that if security lies in military force, it was never so secure before in all its history.

But—

> No nation ever had an army large enough to guarantee it against attack in time of peace or to insure its victory in time of war. No nation ever will. . . . Our institutions are founded not on military power but on civil authority. . . . Whenever the military power starts dictating to the civil authority, by whatsoever means adopted, the liberties of the country are beginning to end. . . . A proper and sound selective service act . . . ought to give authority for a very broad mobilization of all the resources of the country, both persons and materials.

During war time "the necessity for a common purpose and a united intellectual front becomes paramount to everything else;" but with the coming of peace there

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should be a reversion to the "old and normal habits of thought."

> There should be an intellectual demobilization as well as a military demobilization. . . . It is the ferment of ideas, the clash of disagreeing judgments, the privilege of the individual to develop his own thoughts and shape his own character, that makes progress possible.

Among some of our racial, religious, and social groups the President found and condemned intolerance of opinion and fixity of judgment, and declared that "we can render no greater service than by demonstrating the possibility of harmonious co-operation among so various groups."

This tolerance he finds compatible with the spirit of unity, for he said:

> By tolerance I do not mean indifference to evil. I mean respect for different kinds of good. . . . I recognize the full and complete necessity of one hundred per cent Americanism, but one hundred per cent Americanism may be made up of many various elements. . . . The generally expressed desire of "America first" cannot be criticised. It is a perfectly correct aspiration for our people to cherish. But the problem which we have to solve is how to make America first.

In closing he acknowledged the inevitable difficulties ahead, but declared his faith in the future:

> We shall be made aware of the boisterous and turbulent forces of evil about us seeking the things which are temporal. But we shall also be made aware of the still small voice arising from the fireside of every devoted home in the land seeking the things which are eternal. To such a country, to such a cause, the American Legion has dedicated itself. Upon this rock you stand for the service of humanity. Against it no power can prevail.

The Battle of the Ducks

THE question, "Who shall save the ducks?" bids fair to stir up as much of a discussion as the time-honored query, "Who killed Cock Robin?" Mr. Gregg in our issue of September 16 presented one side of the case. Mr. John Burnham, President of the American Game Protection Association, presents another side in this issue.

Mr. Gregg argues in favor of taking the salvation of ducks, and incidentally all other game—both game birds and game animals—"out of the hands of hunters." Mr. Burnham declares that the hunters are the best qualified people in the United States to settle the question of game preservation. Mr. Gregg and Mr. Burnham are equally earnest in their desire that our wild life shall be saved.

Mr. Gregg avers that interested parties make poor judges. Mr. Burnham replies that the interested parties in this case are the only ones who have full knowledge of the situation. In theory Mr. Gregg's position seems to us absolutely correct. As matters have developed in the United States, there is much to be said for Mr. Burnham's position from the practical side.

Any one who does not recognize the great service which organizations of hunters and fishermen have done for the preservation of game must be blind to the facts. Sportsmen have been largely responsible for the elimination of the market hunter. They have been the chief force behind the establishment of game refuges. They have done a tremendous amount of work in destroying the vicious tradition that it is the inalienable right of every American to shoot any wild thing on sight. Hunters and fishermen of the best type have provided money for the support of conservation movements and State departments of fish and game. The outstanding figures among hunters and fishermen have been fully alive to their responsibility for handing down to our children a heritage of wild life. Yet to admit all this is still to leave Mr. Gregg's main contention unanswered.

Hunters in the past have brought certain species to extinction. Events have proved that not in all cases have hunters been as far-sighted as they might have been or as wise as their self-interest would indicate. They have not always been able to withhold their fingers from the trigger when species approached the danger sign that threatened extinction.

Is there not some way that the country may profit by the enlightened self-interest of hunters, their knowledge of game conditions, their willingness to contribute largely for the protection of game, and still leave the final determination as to bag limits in impartial hands?

Perhaps a lesson might be drawn from the story of Samuel Plimsoll, the British politician and social reformer, whose activity means so much to the safety of every seaman. It will be remembered that before Plimsoll's time neither the self-interest of shippers nor the vigilance of insurance companies was adequate to prevent the overloading of merchant ships. Through the activity of Plimsoll a royal commission was appointed and the Merchant Shipping Act was passed, giving stringent powers of inspection to the Board of Trade. Every ship now carries a mark indicating the limit to which it may be loaded, depending upon the seas it is to traverse and the season wherein it sails.

Let us see that the Plimsoll mark on our wild life is established in so far as possible by disinterested authority.

"Red" Grange, Goldfish

PITY the sorrows of Harold ("Red") Grange, the country's foremost college football player. He is the victim of our country's passion for pageantry in sport, culminating in the great stadia East and West. Grange has been thrown to the lions in the arena of publicity and exploitation. And he has little offensive and defensive equipment. Grange is one of the greatest football players of all time, but otherwise he is without genius. Indeed, there are players who know more than he even about football.

Harold Grange comes of a fairly typical Middle Western family of modest means—so modest, indeed, that he has been making his way through college by running an ice-wagon in the summer. His own personality is modest, remarkably so when one considers his temptations. It may be that he is not even the best of football captains. He has not the initiative or the push that goes with leadership. But if he did have that initiative the idle tongues that are already wagging about him in his home sector would be multiplied by thousands.

In the Western conference there is no training table, with the result that when he has finished practice Grange is his own man, or at least he thought he was until he became famous. How he gets his lessons these autumn evenings before 9:30, the athlete's retiring hour, is a puzzle. He is a good enough student to do so, however. But he is a courteous and patient young man. How often he has told the altogether unremarkable story of his unremarkable life to the hounds of the press and publicity no one will ever know. He has been literally in

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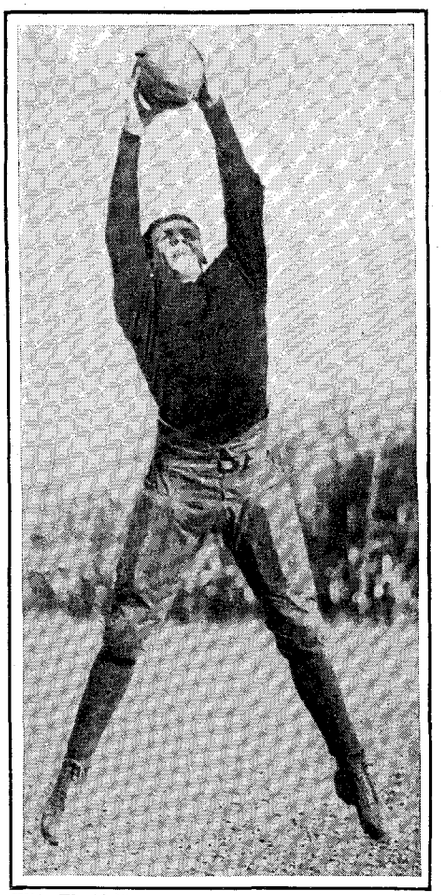
a state of siege in every waking spare moment. "The worst of all," said Bob Zuppke, the Illinois football coach, "was the lady novelist. I don't know whether she thought he was King Arthur of the Table Round, or Sir Galahad, or the Chevalier Bayard, or what. Anyhow, I told her to get him up off those soft cushions where she had him sitting. Think of my fine athlete sitting on soft cushions! That ain't football."

Just now more people are interested in Grange's future than in that of Jack Dempsey. As a drawing card this season, win or lose, he should be worth half a million to his University. Quite a valuable iceman. Grange's net return is hard work, annoyance without surcease, and worry over whether he will be able to maintain his last year's efficiency with this year's team, of which he is captain. He is a very earnest and very loyal son of Illinois, and he has so far brought nothing but credit to his University. He has steadfastly refused to jeopardize his amateur standing, partly because he wants to help out his University in the spring on the baseball field.

Human nature, and especially American human nature, being what it is, there are thousands of persons, both honest and shady, who see a great meal ticket in Grange. His letters from women who do not know him run about fifty a day, and business proposals come close to that. He has been offered all sorts of sums by all sorts of enterprises, and has turned them all down. Some of them were legitimate and tempting. In a sense he hasn't a friend in the world. There is nothing that he can say or do that escapes criticism. He is the goldfish in the glass bowl.



Wide World Photos

Harold ("Red") Grange

There is no peace in sight for this harassed soul until after the football season at the earliest. There is probably no lasting peace in sight until he has decided what his life-work is to be. Grange is human enough to believe that there is no reason why he should not capitalize his acquaintance when he has been graduated, and those who know him best believe that he is seeking to do that with dignity. If he succeeds, it will be a fine achievement.

A Wall Street Settlement

By LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT

Contributing Editor of The Outlook

PERHAPS it may be supposed that the title of this article refers to a brokerage settlement, or a bankruptcy settlement, or a settlement of a corner in stocks like that of the great panic arising from the Northern Pacific corner of 1901. But any reader who expects to get from me any useful information that will help him "to get rich quick" will be sadly disappointed. I propose to describe, not the money-making side of Wall Street, but its money-giving side—its spirit of generosity, philanthropy, civic pride, and social service. That it has such a spirit will perhaps be a surprise to many. Wall Street is widely regarded in certain circles as a veritable sink of iniquity, as the plague spot in which all the evils of capitalism have their source. But those who know Wall Street men face to face, who work with them, play with them, and break bread with them, know that they are just like other men. Some of them are selfish and grasping, but more of them are generous, warm-hearted, and sincerely desirous of promoting the welfare of their community and their country. Perhaps the little story I am about to tell will throw some light on these good qualities.

New Yorkers familiar with the old maps of the city will remember that the Bowling Green was an open, parklike space at the foot of Broadway, near the Battery, which a hundred years ago was the center of the best residential district. The name Bowling Green is embalmed, if nowhere else, in a station on the subway. The region has now become a financial and shipping center and is filled with many splendid sky-scrapers. But on its fringes, along the East River and the North River, there are still left many antiquated tenement-houses, and when Wall Street goes home at night it leaves behind a population of eight or ten thousand men, women, and children who live in these tenement-houses. They are the longshoremen, janitors, caretakers, scrub women, small shop and stall keepers, bootblacks, and fruit venders and their families. There are a few public and parochial schools which are crowded to the doors. Three or four Protestant and Roman Catholic churches struggle to do their best, but nevertheless this tenement-house population, largely of foreigners, has been submerged and neglected.

About ten years ago a small group of Wall Street men formed an organization called the Bowling Green Neighborhood Association. Its purpose was stated as follows: "To foster co-operation among the various social agencies; to study the social and health problems of the district; and to endeavor to furnish a practical solution for the same." There was not, I believe, a single clergyman or professional philanthropist on the Board of Directors, although some lawyers and physicians became actively interested in it. It was an attempt of business men to do their duty as citizens. A house was hired in the midst of the tenements; a director or "settlement worker" and a trained nurse were engaged; a vacant lot was turned into a children's playground; and the neighborhood work was begun. In a quiet but businesslike way the little organization has now grown into a membership of nearly a thousand firms and individuals of the financial district. "A baby health station"—I quote from the last annual report—"was established, to

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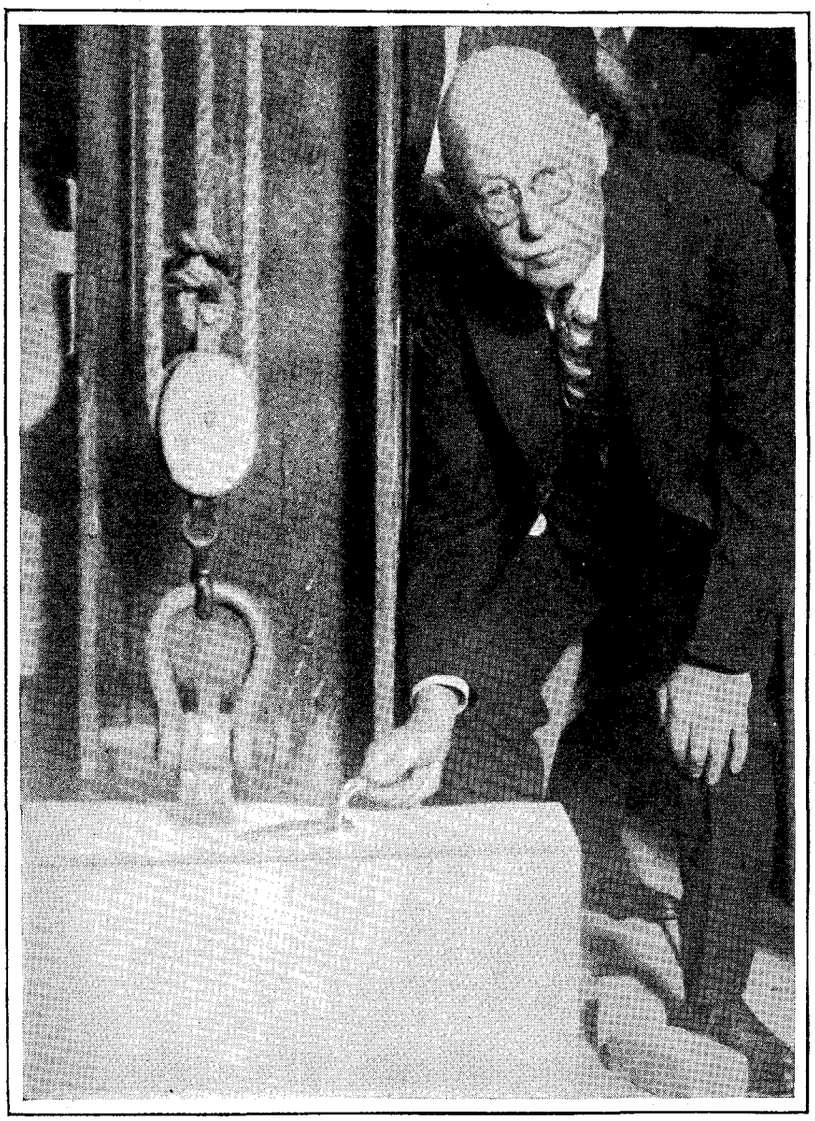
which has been added dental and general medical clinics, a visiting nurse service, boys' and girls' clubs, a library, a day nursery, a social service department, a milk station, and English and citizenship classes for adults." In 1910 the infant death rate in the Bowling Green district reached the appalling figures of 321 per thousand. To-day, largely owing to the work of the Association, the figures are 116 per thousand. The members of the Association watch these figures with all the interest with which they watch the daily stock reports—with this difference, however, that as the death-rate quotations go down their enthusiasm goes up. They may be bulls in the stock market, but they are bears in the health market.

Unfortunately—no, I think I had better say fortunately—the growing sky-scrapers swallowed up the original house and playground, which, after all, were more or less of a makeshift. So a generous member of the Association, who had been an active man of affairs in the financial district for thirty-five years, decided to give the Association a commodious and modern building planned to meet its needs. The other day I had the good fortune to attend the ceremonies arranged in connection with the laying of the corner-stone of this building, which is to cost, when completed and equipped, more than a quarter of a million dollars. It is called the Downtown Community House, Inc., and the ownership is vested in a self-perpetuating Board of Trustees of Wall Street men, the first members being selected partly by the donor and partly by the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association, and other similar financial bodies. It will be turned over to the Bowling Green Neighborhood Association for its free use; but if at any time in the future the need of such a settlement should cease to exist the trustees are to devote the building to any purpose which, in the words of the donor, "will make for better health, better homes, better citizenship, happier children, more wholesome recreation, and an increased spirit of community pride in the historic Village of Bowling Green."

The pride that the residents of the neighborhood are taking in this Community House was indicated by the corner-stone ceremonies. A great procession was organized by the local citizens in which Syrians, Greeks, Carpathians, Slovaks, and Russians marched in their native costumes. There were in the parade large delegations of boys and girls from the public and parochial schools. One of the touching features was a motor bus filled with happy crippled boys and girls who could not march, but who wished to do honor to the occasion. Flags were displayed from the tenement-house windows. Just before the exercises began a Syrian merchant, proprietor of one of the little shops near by, came up to the head nurse and gave her a hundred dollars as a token of his interest in what the hard-hearted capitalists of Wall Street were doing for the community. Best of all, Governor Alfred E. Smith, better known as "Al" Smith to the great crowds present, which packed the block solidly from end to end, made the address of acceptance—an address which was marked by the natural eloquence and common sense characteristic of all his public speeches. Governor Smith was born in the Bowling Green district, and knows it through and through. When the corner-stone was hoisted into place by the interested workmen, and given its final touches with a silver trowel by the donor, William Hamlin Childs, he was saluted by the bursting flares of the photographers and by the singing of a well-trained local choir of Ukrainians and Russians as well as by the less formal but not less genuine cheers and outcries of the enthusiastic Irish.



International

William Hamlin Childs laying the corner-stone of the Downtown Community House which he gave for lower New York

Thus was added another link to the long chain of settlement houses, the forging of which was begun in England about forty years ago by a young Oxford man, Arnold Toynbee, and by Canon Barnett, an English clergyman and social reformer. Toynbee Hall was built in the East End of London in about 1884. In 1885 or 1886 a young graduate of Amherst College, impelled perhaps, by the example of Canon Barnett and Arnold Toynbee, moved into two rooms in a

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tenement-house in Forsyth Street, on the lower East Side of New York, although his taste and means would have permitted him to lead a life of literary and artistic ease. Fortunately for me, he was a good friend of mine. In those two tenement rooms one evening he first made me acquainted with the dramatic beauty of some of Browning's poetry by reading aloud—for he was an accomplished elocutionist—"Ivan Ivanovitch," one of the most thrilling stories in English literature. Thus Stanton Coit began the work which grew into the University Settlement, the first of its kind in this country. Two or three years later Jane Addams established Hull House in Chicago. Settlement workers of all kinds ought to, and doubtless do, regard Stanton Coit and Jane Addams as their patron saints. William Hamlin Childs and his group of associates are carrying on the beneficent work of these two pioneers in fine fashion.

A former settlement worker tells me that there are now about forty such Neighborhood Houses in New York. And they are needed. For a recent Census report reveals the fact that New York is the greatest manufacturing center in the United States. It makes more clothing, millinery, lace goods, feathers and plumes, fur goods, artificial flowers, and tobacco pipes than all the rest of the country combined. In 1923 it turned out manufactured products worth five and a quarter billion dollars, and it employs nearly six hundred thousand factory workers. A very large number of these factory workers are of foreign birth or extraction. They and their children cannot be reached and helped into good citizenship by any other agency so well as by a Neighborhood House whose workers live among them and understand them and their needs and aspirations. For its share in this neighborly work I take off my hat to Wall Street!

Natural Disasters and Federal Insurance

By HUGH A. STUDDERT KENNEDY

THE whole superstructure of the world's business rests on credit, and credit is at once the strongest and the most delicate thing in the world. A blow to credit is like the proverbial stone flung into the pool of Islam; the ripples are carried to the farthest shore.

The purpose of all insurance is to establish and stabilize credit. The man who is insured, whether as to his life, as to his business, as to his house, or as to his automobile, feels that he has done something to secure his credit, not so much with his neighbors as with himself. He has eliminated certain anxieties. He feels himself relieved of certain burdens. He can think more generously and can stand more unafraid. He can utilize his mental powers, his great ultimate asset, to a greater advantage. It may be a long way from a thought freed from anxiety to cents and dollars, but that such a thought means, when translated nationally, an enormous access of wealth cannot be doubted.

Now all insurance rests on the law of averages. It is true that very little is known about this law—nothing at all, in fact, humanly speaking, about its ultimate cause; but that it is a law cannot, from proved results, be gainsaid. It is the law which prevents all the people in New York, who might conceivably desire to go to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, going on one particular Sunday evening. It is the law which prevents all the people who might conceivably desire to go on an excursion up the Hudson River choosing the same day to do it. It is the law which prevents, except in certain exceptional cases, impossible descents of multitudes upon certain street cars or certain trains, and the swamping of certain restaurants, or a thousand and one other situations equally "impossible."

Now it has been possible, through the long accumulation and comparison of data, to work out a rough law of averages in regard to certain human experiences. There is a law of average in regard to the expectation of human life; a law of average in regard to fire; a law of average, curiously enough, even in regard to stolen automobiles. But such things as earthquakes, tornadoes, and floods seem to be entirely outside any law of averages as yet envisaged.

Since the earthquake in Santa Barbara, and the enormous amount of discussion on earthquakes which has filled the press, there has been a tremendous rush to insure against earthquakes. A great deal of fear has been engendered and a great deal of genuine anxiety aroused in the minds of millions of people, not only in California, but throughout the whole country. How is it to be met? Reputable insurance companies do not like earthquake insurance, and they do not like it because they recognize that for all practical purposes it is a gamble, and reputable insurance companies do not like gambles. Nevertheless something manifestly should be done about it.

Take the case of Santa Barbara, for instance. There is no longer any use in covering up the fact that the business district of Santa Barbara was simply knocked "galley west" by the earthquake last June, that a really great disaster overtook the little city, that hundreds of people are homeless, that hundreds more are out of work, and that the work of reconstruction is being hampered from lack of funds. Every effort was made to minimize the disaster. With the most laudable intentions in the world, Santa Barbara was at first represented as being able to take care of her own difficulties, and the situation, it was declared, was not serious. One large firm of film producers confiscated many reels of pictures taken of the ruined city and refused to meet the demand for such exhibitions. Santa Barbara was assured that California would take care of her, and that, in the interests of California, the magnitude of the disaster should not be exploited.

From one point of view it was all, as has been said, very laudable. But public sentiment soon cools, differences as to the allocation of private contributions soon arise, religious and political interests clash, and the work of restoration is delayed. All these conditions could be at once removed if there was established a system of Federal insurance in the case of earthquakes or other natural disasters which cannot be foreseen, under which the cost of restoration would become a direct non-contributary charge on the Treasury. Had there existed such a form of Federal insurance in the case of the Santa Barbara earthquake, the work of restoration would have commenced next day. The things of first necessity would have been done first, restoration would have been achieved, and the question of payment would have come afterwards.

The way in which such a system of Federal insurance would be financed is, of course, a matter to be worked out by experts. Thousands of large businesses have done it, carrying their own insurance in all departments, and there is no reason why it should not be worked out

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in the case of the greatest business of them all—the business of the state. The great danger is, of course, the danger of fraud. But in the case of natural disaster this element of anxiety is practically removed. There is a story well known in insurance circles of an enterprising insurance agent who, taking advantage of a wave of anxiety in regard to earthquakes, endeavored to induce a certain Arizona farmer to insure himself against earthquake. The farmer would have none of it. He was quick to see the advisability of fire insurance, but nothing would induce him to take out an earthquake policy. His reason was simple enough. He could not see how he could start an earthquake.

Then there is, of course, the question of faulty construction, so painfully evident in Santa Barbara. This could be automatically met by graduating compensation on the basis of construction. A badly constructed building, in case of damage by earthquake, would command little or no compensation.

The immediate effects of such a settlement would be the elimination of a large measure of anxiety in regard to these natural phenomena, and would put a stop at once to the disreputable exploitation of this fear for financial interests. It does not require much imagination to see that another two or three earthquakes like that of Santa Barbara, succeeding one another at sufficiently short intervals, would precipitate a campaign of scaremongering, the bad effects of which it would be difficult to estimate.

What a Frenchman Thinks of the French Debt to Us

By ELBERT FRANCIS BALDWIN

The Outlook's Editor in Europe

THE following text reports a French Government official's part in an interview I have just had with him. I am not at liberty to mention his name.

"You adduce certain arguments as evidence of our capacity to begin payments on our debt to America. I am not vastly impressed by some of them, I must confess. To my mind, hardly one of them shows exactly what it is intended to show.

"For example, you note that we have money enough to fight in Morocco and Syria and to support a large army. Yet you admit that we need the large army until we can come to terms with Germany, and you know perfectly well that neither the Moroccan nor the Syrian campaign could be put down to our making. They simply add to our other burdens, and do not make them easier to bear; still less do they make us better able to shoulder a new one.

"Again, as you say, our tax returns are increasingly satisfactory. But, by that very token, they leave hardly any margin for savings and investment—that is to say, for the public income in years to come, possibly even for its maintenance at its present level. Persons like myself are beginning to find it hard to make both ends meet.

"You deem our industrial restoration fairly complete. It may seem so, but I know of many sufferers not yet provided for in the devastated regions. Either there is no money available or no market to exchange the state bonds people are made to take at face value. At least another twenty billion francs would be required to supplement what has been done so far at a cost of a hundred billion. The interest on this saddles our Budget with a yearly liability of some six billion francs. All this, of course, was to have been a charge on Germany. If President Wilson's assurances to Belgium, to which you refer, are to be taken into account, we do not understand why his signature to a treaty which he was so responsible for making should not involve a moral obligation as binding, even though your Congress did not ratify the treaty.

"As to our share—'over half the whole,' as you aver—in German reparations, it is certainly a theoretical whole. Very little of it will ever come to us in cash. Our British friends do not conceal their opinion that they never expect to get their full share of it. Nor will they have us connect our payments to them with what our own share of reparations ought to be. In your own banking circles strenuous efforts are already apparent still further to whittle down the Dawes Plan's requirements.

"This, I take it, is the really sore point with us, the point that positively shocks French people—namely, that our comrades in the Great War should deal so much more harshly with us than with those who were in the opposite trenches; that, after so much talk of fighting for common ideals against the foes of civilization, those comrades should, first, have prevented us from insuring our safety in our own way by a promise which eventually did not materialize; that, second, they should have pursued a deliberately selfish policy in trade and finance ever since the Armistice; particularly, that they should have consistently opposed any idea of a general conference for the reconsideration of mutual indebtedness—which did not necessarily mean the canceling of just debts; more particularly, that they should have practically largely liberated the offender from the duty of making good the damage he did, much of it being willful, deliberate, fiendish destruction which military operations did not make necessary; finally, that, now having had to make the damage good out of our own pockets (and this has nothing to do with war costs), we should have to refund to our allies the cost of the common war, regardless of what we ourselves shall receive.

"Let us hope that M. Caillaux will be successful in his Washington negotiations. Should he fail, however, to obtain any recognition of the dependence of our payments to our creditors upon the payments of the German debt to us (and this failure would only encourage Germany never to pay at all), I am sure there would be deep indignation in France. We are too proud not to strain every nerve in order to settle our bill as you wish. But by so doing we shall consider that we have bought the right to think much less of those who have treated us with so little fairness, not to speak of generosity. Circumstances may arise, it is not inconceivable to suppose, when our creditors may be sorry for their present position.

"Excuse my plain speaking. No useful end would be served by ignoring facts or mincing words. I am only trying accurately to gauge and describe the feelings of my countrymen."

Geneva.

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The Aviators' Rebellion

The Prima Donnas of Warfare

By LAURENCE LA TOURETTE DRIGGS

This is the first of two articles, the second of which will be published next week, on the state of mind in our Air Service. An editorial on this subject appears elsewhere in this issue

WHAT is it all about, this aviation muddle? Why did one solitary flying officer, Colonel William Mitchell, seize upon the appalling disaster to the Shenandoah to announce to the country that his own superior officers in the Army as well as the Navy were "criminally incompetent"? What manner of man is Mitchell, and why was he not punished instantly for this breach of military conduct? Why does he want a separate air force?

It is not odd that the country at large is puzzled over these questions when Washington itself is seething over the acrimonious controversy between the aviators and the War Department. Congress completed months of hearings on this aviation question last March. Now the President has summoned his own committee to investigate again and report recommendations to him for a solution to this mystery. What is it all about?

"Mitchell is a fallen leader of a forlorn hope!" cry his bureaucratic enemies, rejoicing over his unrestrained extravagance.

"Mitchell is the hero of the hour!" assert his friends, among whom several hundred newspapers throughout the country might be named.

"Can an aviator make a good soldier?" asks The Outlook.

"No. Neither can a soldier make a good aviator," retort the pilots at our flying-fields. "Which is the more important in air?"

"The Government does not dare to punish Mitchell for telling the truth to the country," asserts the man on the street.

When calmness is restored, there is one important fact which will be admitted by all these controversialists. The United States must possess a flourishing airplane industry, else we cannot hope to defend our Nation against airplane attack in time of war. Airplane factories cannot be built overnight. They must be in a thriving condition when America needs airplanes in a hurry to meet an emergency. Airplanes and their motors cannot be bought from a foreign country if that foreign country happens to be our antagonist. We must keep our own aircraft factories busy and up to date. And how can this best be done? How can a healthy commercial demand for aircraft be created? At present our few American aircraft factories are able to pay their workmen only out of the profits made in the small orders received from the Army and the Navy. Should the Government buy thousands instead of hundreds of airplanes each year—whether they can be profitably used or not? Should we subsidize air transportation by civilian operators, as is done in Europe? Should we spend money to discover a way to create a commercial demand for airplane service in our own land? These are the problems which perplex our officials and our Congress, the public, and the Administration. For the airplane factories must be maintained.

But why cannot our experts in aviation and National defense solve these problems without bitter disputes and exaggerated claims? How can Congress be expected to solve the question when our experts disagree?

Colonel William Mitchell is definitely and conspicuously the accepted leader of the flying-men of this country. His statements, highly extravagant and irritating as some of them are, are accepted by the bulk of our aviators, in the Service and out, as their own. He is doing a most magnificent service to the country, is the emphatic opinion of ninety per cent of the fliers, and many of these fliers are personal enemies of this "stormy petrel" of the Air Service.

For Mitchell, they assert, has awakened the country to the needs and the deplorable situation of our flying service. He has demonstrated to the world that this new and inexpensive weapon of warfare can prevent the approach of a hostile fleet of battleships to our coast. He has knowingly sacrificed himself and his military career for the cause they all believe in. *Our flying should be under the control of flying officers, and not under that of its antagonists.*

It is not difficult to believe that this new science of flying can be developed better by its devotees than by others. Fliers know for themselves the possibilities and the limitations of aircraft. Others know only by hearsay. There is no dispute as to the logic of this statement. The dispute of the experts at Washington arises over the ability of young men, fliers, to solve intricate problems of National defense and warfare. They are not veteran soldiers and sailors who have spent long lives in educating themselves for this task. They are youngsters, most of them, reckless, visionary, romantic, irresponsible. They are the prima donnas of warfare who were dubbed "the Shock Troops of the Paris Boulevards" during the last war, because they were always conspicuous there, dressed fancifully, involved in numerous boyish pranks, lazy, undisciplined, and well fed. Aviators know nothing of the toil and grime of war. They are seldom even in danger; for they spend their time joy-riding through the skies, taking on a combat if they feel like it, but always able to avoid it if they wish.

The old soldiers of the line, bred to take war as their grandfathers did, cannot abide the thought of these youngsters getting double pay for joy-riding through the air. They should be drilled and disciplined. They should sweat their hearts out in the trenches and learn to harden themselves into soldiers before they are intrusted with responsibility. If you give them a separate Air Service, it will be all play and no work.

Yet, from the very nature of their occupation, the valuable fliers are those who are the least like hardened soldiers. The reckless flying nature is a gift. Boys who are endowed with this gift leap forward to enlist in the Air Service because they love that work. Trained West Pointers who have been assigned to duty with the Air Service have not become valuable flying-men. They are good organizers, good at tactics, good disciplinarians, but they are not valuable as *flying-men*. Nor is this fact remarkable. If you take a group of a thousand young men anywhere at random and undertake

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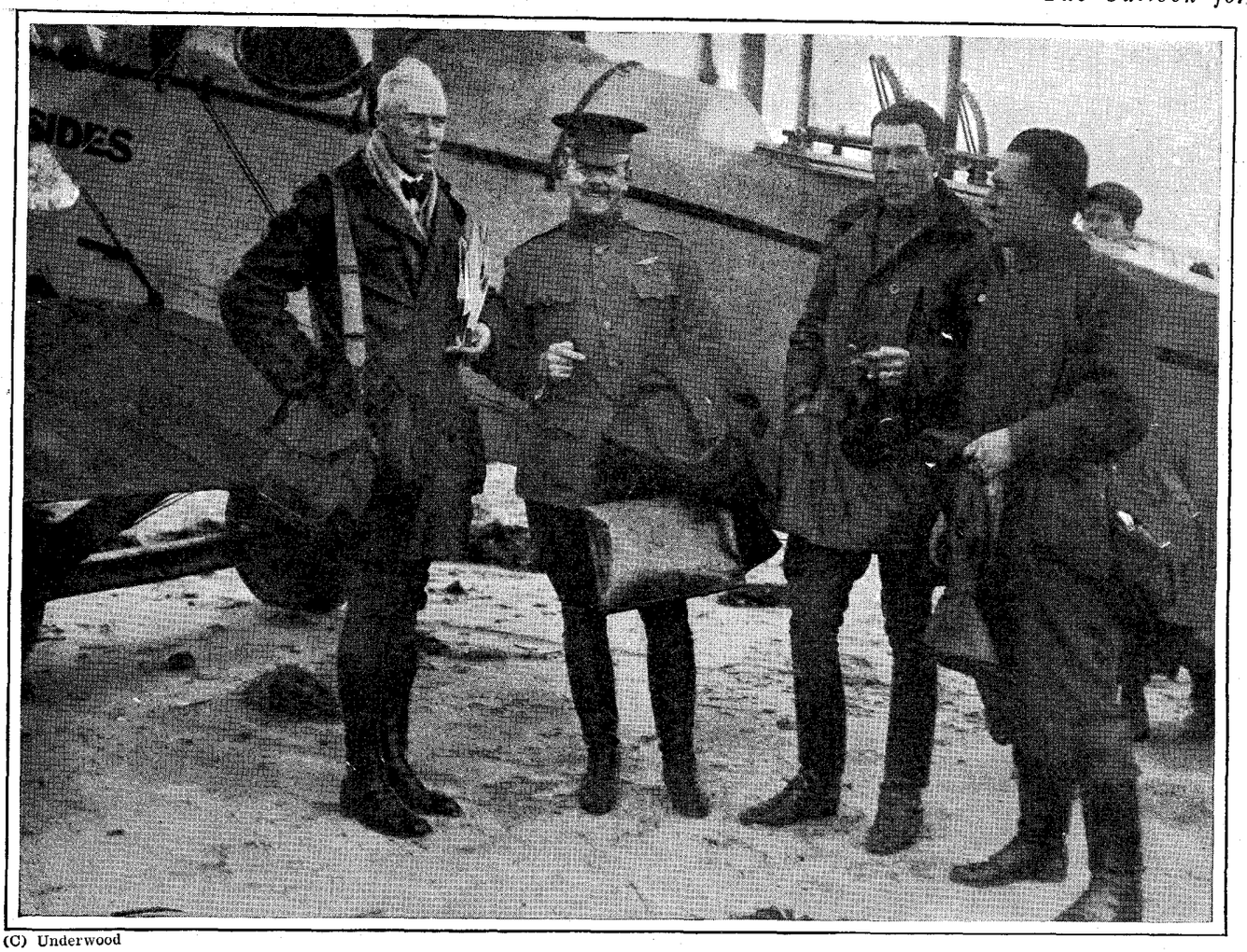

(C) Underwood

Colonel Driggs discussing the problems of aviation with officers of the Air Service. Colonel Driggs is at the left

to teach them to fly, you would discover that less than ten per cent of them possessed this "gift" of flying.

The heads of our Army Air Service and Naval Air Service have demonstrated this fact since the war. It requires very rare physical and mental characteristics in combination to make a really superior aviator.

During the war I visited and lived with some sixty different squadrons of British aviators along the front, and later with each of the American flying squadrons. In each group of these youthful fliers, whose average age was under twenty-four, two or three lads would emerge as superior to the rest of their mates. Two or three would discover a more daring recklessness, a more polished *finesse* in action, a more sure marksmanship, a more delicate touch in the control of the airplane in the excitement of deadly combat, that spelled the difference between the superior and the ordinary war aviator.

This distinction was not only recognized at home among their fellows, but it was amply proved abroad among enemy aviators. It was duly attested by the constant victories credited to these superior airmen, who were called Aces. These lads possessed those rare characteristics which is the ideal in the fighting aviator. Less than ten per cent of the aviators who fought in the World War can be said to belong to this class.

Now suppose we could maintain for the defense of the United States an air force composed exclusively of such men. There is no doubt that we should have the most superior air force in the world —a force that would dominate any ordinary force, composed of ordinary fliers.

In other words, it is a *superior air force* we are interested in procuring, not a superior lot of good soldiers. The two classes are essentially different; they are psychologically opposed. The good soldier obeys orders and sinks his individuality; the superior aviator abhors discipline and routine. He relies upon his own God-given individuality for his superiority over his less apt opponents. In an air combat there is no time to take orders. He is on his own. Is it good judgment to seek to destroy the very qualities of superiority by making good soldiers of our Aces of the air?

This situation must be understood before the public will find the key-note underlying the present aviators' rebellion against their masters. Their masters are the conservative veterans of the Army and the Navy, venerable generals and admirals who have devoted a lifetime to the study and mastery of warfare. These masters know everything there is to learn about the science of warfare. They know the size and ability of every fleet, every army, in the world. They know how to operate similar forces to the best advantage. But they do not know much, if anything, about warfare in the air. They have never flown.

This aviators' rebellion did not commence with Colonel Mitchell. Mitchell merely brought it to the attention of the Nation. It began in the war, where enthusiastic youngsters who longed to be turned loose to do the job in their own way found themselves compelled to do strange and useless things by West Point officers who were well versed in discipline but ignorant of flying possibilities and limitations, who were unmoved by the crumbling morale of their pilots. The best squadrons in France were those which were commanded by experienced fliers.

When aviators discovered that they

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needed the improved and particular appliances, they were unable to procure them without the approval of their masters—masters who were absolutely ignorant of their value and their necessity. When excellent ideas for improved airplane guns were invented by pilots, their recommendations went unheeded. Pilots knew nothing about ordnance; the ordnance experts in Washington knew nothing about airplanes and their arming; between these two stools the whole problem of arming aircraft for their greater destructiveness fell to the ground.

Since the Armistice the airmen commissioned by our Government to protect the Nation against attack from the air have found themselves still hampered by this conservative and injurious attitude of their masters. The aviators are young men. The masters of their destinies are soldiers and sailors of the old school. Money needed for new airplanes is diverted by the War Department to the cavalry or artillery, and the aviators must continue risking their lives in antiquated and obsolescent aircraft.

Vacancies in the Air Service caused by the excessive deaths in this occupation were sought to be filled with non-flying officers from the cavalry or artillery. Year after year the aviators have pleaded and protested, but to no advantage. Their masters are not sympathetically inclined toward aviation. They are veterans of the cavalry or artillery or infantry. These are their old loves and their first concern. The cavalry of the United States to-day exceeds in number the air force. And yet no reasonable excuse can be provided for maintaining a cavalry force whose usefulness has been superseded by the airplane and the motor cycle.

General Mitchell in a letter to the Congressional committee last February stated:

> Knowing full well the probable consequences of disagreement with the existing agencies of the Government, I have advised the officers of the Air Service to take no part in this discussion, and let me assume all responsibility. Our first responsibility lies to the United States, and not to any agency of the Government alone.

Thus it is that the former Assistant Chief of the Air Service finds himself the conspicuous champion of the Fourth Arm of Warfare as against the veteran arms which control our military and naval establishments.

In a later article we shall discuss the position of the Navy on this question, and try to ascertain just what the aviators want.

Why Not Parachutes for Dirigibles?

By Lewis E. Theiss

A civilian observer asks for life-preservers for the sailors of the air. Colonel Paegelow, head of the school for airship navigation at Scott Field, confirms this opinion by saying that he would court-martial any one who either went up himself or sent up another in an airship without a parachute

IN all the matter written about the wreck of the Shenandoah, there has probably not been a single reference to parachutes. It is the tragedy of the death toll that has so horrified the public, and not the property loss represented by the two or three million dollars sunk in the Shenandoah. The public believes that such a disaster could not have occurred without carelessness and negligence. If there are to be more flying-ships, the public wants the men who sail them to be as safe as it is possible to make them. It is pertinent to inquire, then, whether parachutes might not be a very proper part of a dirigible's equipment.

The charge that there was negligence and carelessness is groundless. Everything that could be done to have the Shenandoah in perfect condition was done. The writer was to have been a passenger on the Shenandoah on the very last flight she made before her final, fatal voyage. For almost three weeks after the suggested date for arrival the writer waited at the Lakehurst naval air station, while one additional thing after another was done to make the ship absolutely perfect in her preparation. The engines were taken down and tuned up, the gas cells were inspected and repaired, new equipment was added. Everything was tested. Nothing that needed attention was overlooked. This long delay in preparation cost the writer his flight; but it gave him an unusual opportunity for inspection and examination. The only way in which the Shenandoah seemed incomplete was in the matter of parachutes. A member of the crew said there were two parachutes on the ship. There were forty-three men on the Shenandoah when she collapsed.

One could not but think of this omission because only a few hundred yards from the Shenandoah's hangar parachutes were being tested daily. A kite balloon was flown at an elevation of a thousand feet, and Chief Aviation Riggers Starr and Ford, the Navy's parachute experts, were daily dropping from this balloon dummies carrying various weights to determine the strength of the "chutes." The weights varied from 100 to 800 pounds. The heavier burdens tore the parachutes to shreds. But loads of less than 400 pounds failed to rip the fine silk fabric, and the dummies came to earth gently.

It was impossible to see these tests and not believe in parachutes. When Chief Starr was asked what happened when a parachute failed to open, he replied that a parachute of the type he was using had never been known to fail to open. The thing was as nearly fool-proof as anything human can be.

So great is the confidence of Starr and Ford in parachutes that they think nothing of stepping off the wings of a flying-machine in midair. Starr has jumped something like sixty times and Ford only a few times less. Neither has ever been injured. They make a practice of jumping at least once a month.

Starr, at least, is married. He has two children. When asked why he was willing to risk his life, he said, with a smile: "I am not risking my life. There is practically no risk in using a parachute, provided you are up high enough when you jump. It takes a few seconds for the parachute to work. I make parachute jumps because I am supposed to teach the Navy how to use parachutes. I am trying to 'sell' the parachute to the Navy. All fliers ought to be interested in parachutes, because the parachute is the thing, and the only thing, that at times will save the life of the aviator."

Realizing what a parachute may mean to a flier, it is quite natural for one to

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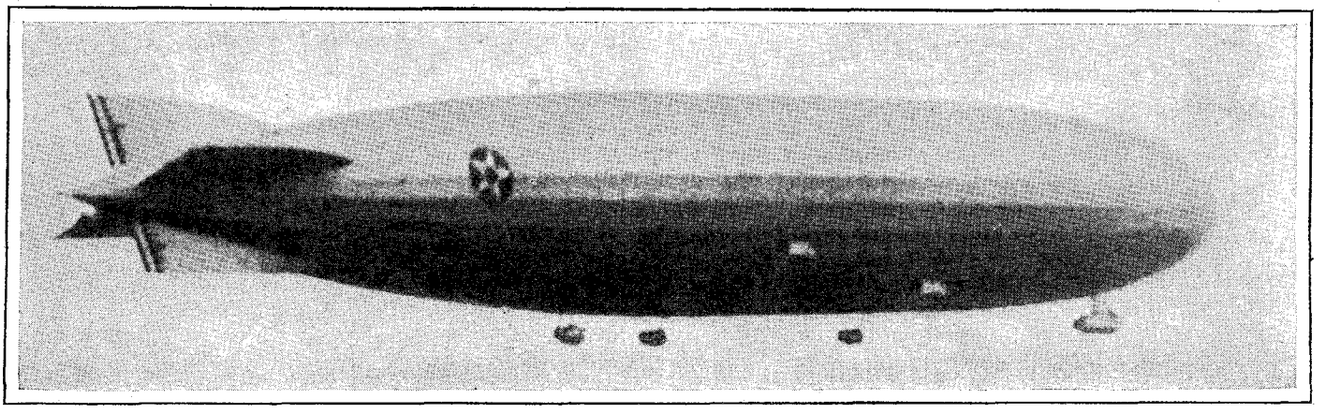


The ill-fated Shenandoah—

think that parachutes ought to be a part of the equipment of a dirigible, even as life-belts are of a ship. Before the Shenandoah collapsed we Americans were coming to have considerable confidence in these lighter-than-air craft. The Shenandoah and the Los Angeles had flown for many days and logged many thousands of miles. They had bested very hard storms. They seemed pretty trustworthy. Yet there are many weak points about a dirigible.

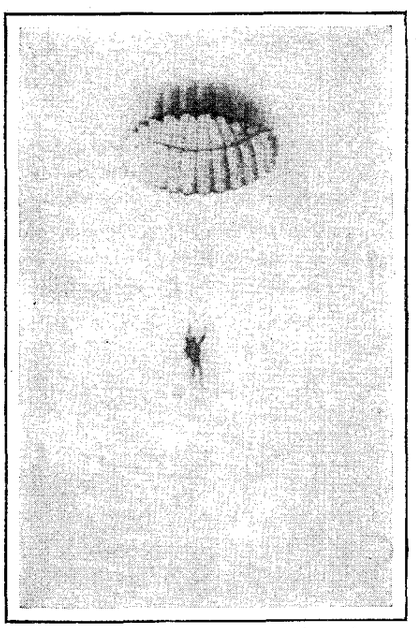
Always there is the danger of fire. There are wood, fabric, and gasoline in a dirigible. The outer covering of a dirigible is laced tight and then shrunk to the duralumin frame by painting the cloth with "nitrate dope," as it is called. This is highly inflammable. And, although the volatile materials disappear soon, the cover itself remains inflammable. It might get afire in many ways. A condenser might blaze up—there are wooden strips between the layers of metal pipes in the device—and the flames would be immediately under the belly of the great airship. The gasoline stove on which the crew's food is heated during flights may flare back and start a fire. Such a fire contiguous to the control car might put all the control devices out of commission. Always there is the possibility that the ship might buckle—as the Shenandoah finally did. In fact, there are various possibilities in the way of tragedy, including lightning.

And if one of these possibilities became a reality, what then? Suppose the ship caught fire in midair and the flames got beyond control, and there was not time left to get the ship to earth before the collapse came. What then? What about the forty helpless men on board of her? When a ship founders at sea, her crew have lifeboats, rafts, and life-belts as a last resort. Ought not sailors on a dirigible to have at least an equal chance?

We have had an investigation of the Shenandoah tragedy, and some explanations. We shall have more. But we shall never really know whether those explanations are correct or not. For one thing, how is it possible to tell whether some of the injuries were sustained in air, or when the ship crashed on the earth?

But whether the investigators are able really to learn the truth about the disaster, or whether they fail to discover the exact causes of the tragedy, we have always this question to answer: Ought not Navy men in the air to have as good a chance to save their lives as Navy men at sea have?

Probably parachutes would have been of little use to the men in the control car of the Shenandoah. Yet if any man in that cabin had had a parachute on at the moment the cabin broke away from the ship he would have had only to get outside of that cabin and pull his rip cord, and he would almost surely have been saved—if he could have got out quick enough. By good fortune, the men on the larger section of the hull got to earth safely. But it might very well have happened, and it may happen in some subsequent like disaster, that men so situated could not bring the hull to earth safely. What then? Ought not they to have a chance for life?



—and a parachute that might have saved the lives of some of its gallant crew who died

So far as the average observer can see, everything that can be done to make these daughters of the stars safe has been done. Nothing is overlooked. Yet the stanchest craft that man can make may collapse. The Titanic went down on her maiden voyage—and she was the last word in safety preparations—but her crews and her passengers were not left helpless. They had boats and life-belts. Airships have gone down, and airships will go down in the future, no matter how much men may strengthen them. And when they do, what of the men in them? How to save the aviators ought to be as important a question as how to make the airships safer.

Especially is this the case since these men are doing something for the rest of us, are performing service for mankind in pioneering. Fine, brave men were those men on the Shenandoah. Some of them were as much interested in the development of lighter-than-air navigation as that very fine officer, Lieutenant Houghton, who was in the Shenandoah control cabin when it fell. He showed me this ship with all the enthusiasm of a youngster exhibiting his first invention.

"Do you really like flying?" I asked him.

"I wouldn't trade my job," he replied, "for any job on earth."

Commander Lansdowne was another fine gentleman and a lover of his job. He had the entire respect and loyalty of his crew. Radio Chief George Schnitzer was a most able radio man—one of keen mind and resourcefulness. So you could go through the entire crew. They were able, picked men. They were among the best of their kinds that the Navy possessed. In their loss the Navy has lost not merely so many lieutenants, or mechanics, or radio men; it has lost picked men of those grades. If the life

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of even only one of these men could have been saved by a parachute, ought not that one to have had a chance?

And ought not the flying-man of the future to have a chance? Perhaps it will never be possible to build a dirigible that is proof against a tornado. The history of the Shenandoah shows that it is not always possible to dodge such storms. No more can dirigibles forever hope to escape the lightning's thrust. And always—on land, or sea, or in the air—there is danger of fire. It is no secret that the Shenandoah was twice on fire. In the future fire will start on other dirigibles.

When a dirigible comes to the end of her rope, what then? What of the men who sail her? Are they to die, like rats in a hole, because parachutes have weight? Is loss of lifting power or safety to be the determining factor in equipping dirigibles? It would be well for us, in considering our future aviation service, to remember that Chief Starr thinks nothing of stepping from an airship half a mile in air. Why not stow an adequate number of parachutes on our dirigibles, even if they do weigh something, so that when our flying-men in the future come to a point where they simply have to step off into space, they will have something to bring them down safely?

The Stockholm Conference

By ARTHUR JUDSON BROWN

Chairman of the American Section and Joint President of the Conference

The story of a great religious conference which searched for reality

SOLEMNITY and splendor marked the opening of the Universal Christian Conference on Life and Work at Stockholm, Sweden, August 19. The Cathedral was thronged with reverent worshipers, and multitudes were unable to gain admittance. The King and Queen, the Crown Prince and Crown Princess, occupied the royal box. The great organ and choir and the congregational singing of the hymns made music that was worth traveling far to hear. The stately liturgy of the Lutheran Church was intoned by robed priests with resonant voices, and the sermon was preached by the Bishop of Winchester, of the Church of England. Then the delegates went in procession to the palace, where the King made an address of welcome, to which responses were made by the Bishop of Winchester for the British delegation, the President of the Federation of German Churches for the Continental, the Patriarch of Alexandria for the Eastern Orthodox, and the Chairman of the American Section for the American. The vestments of ecclesiastical and academic dignitaries and the uniforms and decorations of Court officers, Cabinet Ministers, diplomatic representatives of many lands, and army and navy officers added brilliance to a memorable occasion. After the formal addresses the King entertained the delegates at luncheon. No other religious conference of modern times was opened with such splendid ceremony.

Creeds were no Barrier

THE nearly 600 delegates came from 44 different countries, and represented 103 independent churches of 37 communions. Twenty-five denominations in the United States were represented, eighteen in the British Empire, forty-four in Continental Europe, nine in other countries (China, Japan, South America, etc.), and seven branches of the Eastern Orthodox Church. Some of the strongest men in America were present and bore their part in the Conference and its various commissions and committees. One of the four Joint Presidents and the General Secretary were Americans, and the appointed speakers selected by the International Committee on Arrangements included thirty-four Americans. And yet so impressive and varied was the membership of the Conference that the American delegation of about 150 did not appear large or especially prominent. The distinctive dress of the bishops, archbishops, metropolitans, and patriarchs of the Eastern Orthodox Church (Greek Catholic) made them the most picturesque of the delegates. Headed by the venerable Patriarch of Alexandria, they, for the first time in history, entered a conference of churches, and their dignity, courtesy, and Christian spirit added to the interest and value of the discussions.

For ten days serious consideration was given to the pressing problems of Christianity in the modern world, under the joint presidency of the Archbishop of Upsala of Sweden, the Bishop of Winchester, the Metropolitan of Thyateira, and the Chairman of the American Section, who presided in turn. Daily sessions were held from 9:30 A.M. to 12 and from 2 to 4 P.M. These were followed by public meetings from 5 to 7 and 9 to 10:30. Subjects of wide range were grouped under the reports of six commissions which had been at work for three years, the topics being "The Church's Obligation in View of God's Purpose for the World," "The Church and Economic and Industrial Problems," "The Church and Social and Moral Problems," "The Church and International Relations," "The Church and Christian Education," "Methods of Co-operative and Federated Efforts by the Christian Communions."

A typical session illustrated the cosmopolitan and œcumenical character of the Conference. It began with a devotional half-hour conducted by an Anglican clergyman from Oxford. Then the subject of the day was presented by a former member of the British Parliament, who was followed by a professor in Berlin University, a Methodist pastor from Detroit, a theological professor from Czechoslovakia, a famous scholar from Holland, the Bishop of Finland, the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of Sweden, the Greek Archbishop of Rumania, an Episcopal bishop from Japan, and others, until one felt that almost every conceivable phase of the subject was being passed in review.

What was the object of the Conference? It was stated by the American Joint President as follows: First, to make more clear the world-wide task of the Church and to face it as a whole; second, to consider in all frankness and penitence the defects in ourselves and our methods; third, to promote closer fellowship of the scattered churches of the world; fourth, to rise above provincialism and sectarianism and take wide views of the kingdom of God and of our relation to it; fifth, to assure the churches of Continental Europe, divided and crippled by the Great War, of our brotherly interest and to counsel with them regarding the reconstruction of their shattered activities; sixth, to consider how the Gospel of Christ may be more effectively applied to those moral,

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social, industrial, and international questions which are confronting every nation.

The Common Purpose

NEVER have these problems been so acute. The World War let loose all the primitive passions of suspicion and hatred, of greed and passion. Seven years after the Armistice conditions are still unstable and men are talking of the next war. The whole structure of civilization is menaced. How shall relief come? Not by armaments, which only intensify the war spirit. Not by diplomacy, which can only deal with expedients and externals. Not by any merely human devices. Christ, and Christ alone, has shown the way. The Conference sought, therefore, to summon the churches in all lands to apply themselves with stronger faith, more resolute purpose, and more fervent prayer to the great redemptive work which Christ has laid upon his Church. No mechanical schemes for getting different churches and races to work together for the common good will succeed until a new atmosphere of fellowship and prayer is created. In such an atmosphere many present difficulties would evaporate and many things now impossible would become easy. Because the delegates believed this splendid purpose to be worth striving for, its members journeyed far over land and sea to Stockholm for the devout consideration of these great issues.

Was this object realized? Opinion appeared to be unanimous that, so far as a Conference could realize it, it was. Never have the practical problems of this generation been so broadly and so frankly faced, nor have they been more intelligently discussed. The chief value of the Conference was not in what it did but in the fellowship that it developed. It was no small achievement to assemble delegates from so many countries and denominations, men and women of differing temperaments, racial and national traditions, political, social, and religious views, and to have them sit together for ten days discussing the most difficult and delicate questions in a spirit of perfect courtesy and fraternal feeling. Not an acrimonious word was spoken from beginning to end. It sometimes happened that when a commission or the Business Committee began the consideration of a given question the differences of opinion appeared impossible of adjustment, but at the end a unanimous conclusion was invariably reached. This is not to say that every one was convinced that the best possible course was agreed upon, but the general consensus of opinion was remarkably harmonious.

Better than Votes

VOTES were wisely few in number. It was distinctly understood at the outset that the Conference was not to be a legislative body, that it had no authority to commit its constituent churches, and that it was not to deal with questions of theology or ecclesiastic organization. It was distinctly a Conference which sought to know the mind of Christ as revealed in the Gospels toward those vital questions of Christian life and work which are so acutely urgent in our civilization. Believing that only in Christ's way of life can the world find healing and rest, the Conference desired to discover how best his message may be applied to those problems with which every nation is confronted. The need for making some such concerted endeavor to learn afresh the mind of Christ cannot be exaggerated. Thoughtful men in all lands are yearning for purer politics, the elimination of the evil causes of industrial unrest, and the rebuke of that grossest of all heresies—that men can be Christians as individuals and pagans as citizens and governments. To set ourselves to discover the will of Christ and, under the guidance of his spirit, to find wise ways of applying his teaching is surely the paramount task of the Church.

Two outstanding actions, however, were taken on the closing day. One was the adoption of a "brotherly message to all followers of Christ, beseeching them to join with the members of the Conference in prayer, confession, thanksgiving, study, and service." It is a memorable document, and it is to be widely circulated throughout the world. Grant that in the judgment of some it might have been strengthened at a few points, yet, taken as a whole and as the composite expression of the opinion of representatives of many different communions, it is a noble deliverance.

The other action was the appointment of a broadly representative "Continuation Committee" of 67 members to carry on the work and spirit of the Conference in consultation with the constituent churches and to consider the advisability of calling another Conference a few years hence. The members of this Committee were nominated by the delegates of the respective sections, and confirmed by the Conference. The thirteen members who were assigned to America were chosen by the American Section as follows: Peter Ainslie, Disciples of Christ, Baltimore; Charles H. Brent, Protestant Episcopal, Buffalo; Arthur J. Brown, Presbyterian, New York; William Adams Brown, Presbyterian, New York; S. Parkes Cadman, Congregational, Brooklyn; Lynn Harold Hough, Methodist Episcopal, Detroit; Shailer Mathews, Baptist, Chicago; Samuel H. Chester, Southern Presbyterian, Nashville; James Cannon, Jr., Southern Methodist, Richmond; E. P. Pfatteicher, Lutheran, Reading; Frederick Lynch, Congregational, New York; William Y. Bell, Colored Methodist Episcopal, New York; Henry A. Atkinson, Secretary, New York.

The following were chosen as alternates: Frederick Burnham, Floyd W. Tomkins, Jr., Margaret E. Hodge, William P. Merrill, Charles S. Macfarland, John L. Nuelsen, Mrs. W. H. Montgomery, C. L. King, L. S. Barton, D.D., Clarence E. Miller, John McNaugher, Bishop Clement, Fred B. Smith.

This Continuation Committee assembled in Stockholm immediately after the adjournment of the Conference, and organized by electing four Presidents, each to serve one year in rotation; the four being the Archbishop of Upsala, the Lord Bishop of Winchester, the Metropolitan of Thyateira, and the Chairman of the American Section. Dr. Atkinson was chosen General Secretary, and Dr. Adolf Keller of Zurich, Professor Eugene Choisy of Geneva, and Miss Lucy Gardner of London were chosen Associate Secretaries. An Executive Committee of fourteen was constituted, the American members being Drs. Atkinson, Cadman, and A. J. Brown.

It would be impossible to characterize in adequate terms the abounding hospitality of the Swedish people. They made the Conference a national event. Several months in advance the King had issued a proclamation regarding the Conference. Everything possible was done for the convenience and comfort of the delegates. Homes were freely opened. The Crown Prince and Crown Princess personally entertained in their palace the British and American Presidents, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Germany, and a French army officer. Diplomatic representatives of the various nations gave dinners or receptions to their nationals. The formal dinners by the city of Stockholm, the luncheon by the University of Upsala, and the closing dinner by the Swedish Committee on Arrangements were notable events. The Crown Prince and Crown Princess attended every session of the Conference and several of the public meetings. The Primate of the State Church, the Archbishop of Upsala, labored unceasingly for the success of the Conference, devoting his entire time to it for weeks in advance and throughout the sessions. The

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Conference closed as it began, with stately and solemn worship, this time in the historical Cathedral at Upsala.

The Church's Function

THE space limits of this article do not permit mention of many features of the Conference which are of interest and importance to the Christian world. An account is to be published in a volume which should have wide reading. But I must not close without referring to the deeply religious feeling which pervaded the Conference. It was eminently a Christian assemblage. Prayer, both public and private, was continually offered. Loyalty to Christ as the divine Lord and Saviour was repeatedly stressed. The conviction was unanimous that in Christ, and in him alone, can the solution of the problems of the modern Church and world be found. It is not the function of the Church to dictate methods to governments and industry, but it is the function of the Church to state principles and to insist that the Gospel of Christ concerns all life and all relations in life; that nothing that men are or that men do, either individually or collectively, is exempt from the law of righteousness.

Those who are dissatisfied because more decisive actions were not taken should remember not only the necessary limitations of such a Conference but that the major evils of our day cannot be remedied by merely mechanical means or the votes of churchmen. It is simply rhetoric to say that the churches could, if they wanted to, prevent wars, adjust the disputes of capital and labor, and put an end to intemperance and lawbreaking. The churches have neither the organization nor the power to order governments, corporations, and labor unions to do this or that. The world had such a Church in the Middle Ages, and found the temporal power of an ecclesiastical hierarchy intolerable. Sensible men, within as well as without the churches, have no mind to repeat that experience. Statesmen, employers, and workingmen, when animated by the teaching and spirit of Christ, are better qualified than clergymen to work out practical methods of detail. The true function of the Church is rather to expose abuses, rebuke evil-doers, call to repentance, and insist that the Gospel of Christ is both individualistic and social; that greed and robbery and murder are not less wicked because committed by nations; that the moral law of righteousness is applicable to the whole life and relationship of men; and that if men and nations will be just and act in accordance with the Golden Rule and the spirit of Christ the problems of society which now appear insoluble will be easily solved. The Conference in Stockholm was true to this function of the Church. It was eminently sane. Cranks, fanatics, faddists, and propagandists were not in evidence. A distinguished Continental delegate expressed the common mind when he said in the closing session: "I came with mingled fears and anticipations. My fears have been dispelled and my anticipations have been more than fulfilled." The Conference has undoubtedly made the most notable contribution to Christian fellowship and understanding that has been made for many centuries. Now let us hope that its spirit will work out through all its constituent churches.

"The Finest" at Its Worst

By ROLLIN LYNDE HARTT

ONCE in four years the metropolis of America chooses a new Mayor. Here is a dramatic story of the demoralization of New York's police force after eight years of Tammany control. Will New York better itself in November?

SILLY drunk in Alessandro's restaurant, one evening not long ago, a plain-clothes man showed us his badge, his cartridge belt, his revolver, and his enormous flask, and went out among the people of New York to enforce the law. That same night three policemen in uniform were drinking at Alessandro's bar. Not long ago another member of "the Finest" was a regular luncheon guest at Cavello's (all names of culprits in this article are fictitious) and drank freely before resuming his work. He wore his uniform, with a traffic cop's yellow wheel on the sleeve.

These bibulous Tammany policemen get free meals and free drinks. There are many such officers, visiting many such restaurants. When this began, it hurt business, as thirsty civilians were afraid, and a proportion of them, finding policemen in a restaurant, would take one glance and depart. Now the thing is perfectly understood. The more policemen, the safer the restaurant—that is, as a rule.

When a policeman is detailed by his superiors to sit in a restaurant week after week and see that the law is observed, patrons fidget. All day and all through the evening a policeman kept watch at Pietro's by reading newspapers. Waiters went past him, carrying the usual teapots of wine. Patrons drank wine from the usual cups. But there developed an atmosphere of general uneasiness and depression, and business declined, so Frank Costello, a friend of Pietro's, had the policeman taken out. Frank tells me that it cost three hundred dollars.

At Antonio's one noon an officer in uniform sat talking earnestly with the proprietor for a half-hour or so, then took out a card, wrote on it, gave it to Antonio, and went out. Antonio showed me the card, which said, "Tony is O. K. One of the boys." It was signed, not only with the officer's name, but with his title. He is a sergeant, granting plenary indulgence to violate the Volstead Act.

Somewhere in New York (it is well known to the police, so why give the address?) you will find Ted Archer's establishment. Ted sells rum. Also drugs and obscene literature. Also cartridges. Gunmen congregate at Ted's, and so do bootleggers and rum-runners. When you visit the place, do not be startled if you find a policeman there; he is a trusty pal of the proprietor's.

The other day a rum-runner stopped me on the street to introduce a friend. The friend turned out to be a police captain. A few evenings later I saw the captain merry over his cup in a restaurant.

At least one police captain in New York makes a regular ten per cent arrangement with restaurants, proprietors say, but the usual practice is less methodical. Officers come around from time to time and demand two or three hundred dollars. One restaurant owns up to paying in this way about twelve hundred dollars a year. A saloon admits paying as much. "It's all graft," you hear, and while this is said in a tone of deep scorn,

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there is little grumbling, as, even so, the traffic is enormously profitable.

However, when officers demand excessive lump sums, all in a hurry, with no regard whatsoever for established business methods, great is the resentment. For a year or more the Lemonniers had run a wet cabaret without serious molestation. Then, of a sudden, five policemen swooped down upon them and wanted a thousand dollars. As this was a marked breach of custom and as one of the five policemen had been supplying the cabaret with liquor, the Lemmonniers refused to pay. So off went Madame with her husband in a patrol wagon. She feels much injured, though the case fared well in court. Discharged!

I was not investigating police conditions when I picked up these representative bits of scandal. I was investigating prohibition. Nor was I investigating police conditions when I went among plain-clothes men at a police station the other day. I was investigating banditry. I was following up one instance—the daylight theft of a hundred thousand dollars' worth of furs. The plain-clothes men laughed when I spoke of it. "No such theft ever happened," I was told. "Half the hold-ups you read about in the papers never happen."

I do not accuse those particular plain-clothes men of protecting bandits. But I did not think that pooh-poohing banditry was the surest way to stop it, and as I write the latest edition of the "Evening World," a Democratic paper, contains an interesting editorial. I read:

"Four armed men invaded a jeweler's shop on Third Avenue Monday and stripped it of $55,000 in cash and gems. Five other bandits the same day held up three cashiers of a taxicab company and took $8,000 in cash. One bandit the same day held up the treasurer of the Eastern District Relief Association in Brooklyn and made off with $11,000. All escaped. No recovery of any loot. No arrests. Yesterday four men entered a bank at 104th Street and Fifth Avenue, held up the manager and four clerks and got away with $5,000. Three men entered a jewelry store, Columbus Avenue and 102d Street, bound and gagged everybody inside, and got away with $45,000 in gems and escaped. The rage of banditry over the town goes on unabated. This week's flare-up is even more than commonly bold and successful. But what can you expect when the Police Department is being run for politics first and for the suppression of banditry apparently last of all?"

The New York "Times" reports, as I write, that the Police Department is not idle. I read: "The police arrested ten persons at Broadway and Forty-sixth Street yesterday in an effort to rid the sidewalks of the theatrical district of loafers, actors, vaudeville performers, musicians, and others who block traffic. The activities of the police also included a campaign to clear the sidewalks of children who cause crowds to collect by dancing the Charleston, boxing, and furnishing other diversions which net them a substantial profit."

P. & A. Photos

No lunch hour for this traffic cop. Bandits have kept the New York policemen so busy that some of them have had to adopt this time-saving method of eating on duty

General Butler has put a stop to banditry in Philadelphia. Why is it not stopped in New York? In newspaper circles one is told that the bandits are the bootleggers, and that by arresting bandits the police would be cutting off their own revenue. In underworld circles one is told that "it's all graft," and the underworld may be regarded as usually somewhat well informed in such matters. A famous authority on crime and on police systems, Al Dunlap, editor of "The Detective," tells me that in Chicago policemen have been tried for selling protection to bandits and convicted. Mr. Rutledge, Superintendent of Police in Detroit, traces the evolution of the bandit thus: First a patron of a "blind pig," next a bootlegger, then a hijacker, after that the finished product. If the New York police are not protecting bandits, they are certainly protecting "blind pigs." They are protecting bootleggers, they are protecting the whole illicit business which, to a large extent, is the cause of banditry.

The other day a policeman said to me: "Lawlessness is affecting even the youngsters. Kids don't respect the cop like they used to. They see dad getting away with murder, and this is the result." I thought it might be a result of hearing constantly, "It's all graft," and of seeing constantly what makes the charges appear true.

Banks and corporations meanwhile ignore the police. They are buying armored trucks in which to move funds, putting bullet-proof vests on their most exposed men, ordering machine guns and tear gas, and listening with interest to Al Dunlap's account of the way in which the citizens of Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana have taken the law into their own hands. Vigilantism is wonderfully successful out there. It may yet be introduced here.

We want no such thing. A decent, honest, effective police administration in New York City is not impossible. Official complicity with crime will cease when it is made sufficiently dangerous for the police, and there is nothing that the police of New York City fear so much as they fear investigation. Let them have it.

No thoroughgoing study of present-day police conditions in New York has been made. At the Republican Campaign Headquarters I was unable to learn of any one who could tell me more than is told daily in the newspapers. A candidate for office on the Republican ticket, the very man who should know most about police conditions in order to make campaign material out of such knowledge, said, "The Police Department has broken down completely—we might as well not have one," and let it go at that. The underworld believes that the money it pays goes to "men higher up." Which men? Through what channels? In what amounts? The underworld does not pretend to know. Many police officers know. They can be made to tell.

About thirty years ago a legislative committee, headed by Clarence Lexow and bearing his name, put the New York Police Department under investigation and found it corrupt from top to bottom.

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It is high time that we had another Lexow investigation by way of discovering if there is not a rather pronounced resemblance between the present state of things and that disclosed in 1894.

Policemen were then paying $300 each for their jobs. What are they paying now, and why does a school for men desiring positions on "the force" make bold to advertise, "Appointments guaranteed"?

In 1894 one keeper of brothels was paying $30,000 a year for protection. What are New York's innumerable hidden saloons and innumerable wet restaurants now paying? What are bootleggers paying? What are gamblers paying? What are the loose women in the three hundred "telephone apartments" in one police precinct paying? What are respectable people paying? How much do hotels, for example, give the patrolmen who, knowing that the management is afraid to refuse, drop in and coolly ask for money? In 1894 police blackmail, entirely aside from money paid the police by corporations, amounted to $7,000,000 a year. How much does it amount to now?

The Luxow investigation found the police protecting policy-shops and pool-rooms. It found them protecting dishonest pawnbrokers. It found them acting in collusion with thieves and green-goods swindlers and protecting professional abortionists. How many kinds of villainy enjoy police protection now?

It is said that the way to reform the police is to defeat Tammany, and Tammany's defeat would doubtless do much toward reforming the police. But how long does Tammany stay defeated? How complete would the reformation be even under a Republican administration? What the New York Police Department appears to need is a grilling that its youngest member will never forget while he lives and whose consequence will be the punishment of every offender. Perhaps the entire force ought to go. Boston "fired" its police for striking, though Boston was a safer place during that strike than New York is with its present police on the job. But "the Finest" ought to welcome such an investigation. At present every honest policeman is subject to the same suspicion that is directed to the dishonest. It is to the interest of honest policemen as much as to the public that graft and complicity with lawbreaking should be exposed.

Those who see in the corruption of the police in New York City a Tammany product may find it hard to believe that Governor Smith, a Tammany man, will favor an investigation that is likely to injure Tammany. But they forget how Governor Smith resisted political pressure in appointing the commanding officer of the State police. Not even his political enemies accuse Governor Smith of being a timid man. He can, if he will, and no one doubts that he dares, surpass his record with the State police by giving his sanction to the reform of the police of New York City.

International

"The Finest" at its best

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Photograph from Ford Motor Co.

The new way of making plate glass

The Ford process of casting plate glass in a continuous sheet marks an epoch in the history of glass-making. The glass is melted in a huge tank furnace, charged every fifteen minutes. From the furnace it flows continuously over a slowly revolving iron drum and then under a roller, which rolls it into a sheet. Thence it passes slowly through a long annealing furnace, or "lehr," where it loses most of its heat. The picture shows the sheet leaving the oven and being cut into lengths by hand. The subsequent grinding and polishing is also a continuous process

Glass-Making Extraordinary

By CHARLES FITZHUGH TALMAN

IN the finest story ever told—"Peter Ibbetson"—there is a passage about the hero's remote ancestor having been a *gentilhomme verrier,* and the author adverts to the fact that the craft of glass-making was once practiced exclusively by the nobility and gentry. This bit of history may help to explain a paradox. An aristocratic order is tenacious of old ways. Are the glass-makers of to-day still swayed by a tradition of conservatism, bequeathed to them by the patrician craftsmen of long ago? And have we here an explanation of the survival in their industry of mediæval manual methods, side by side with mechanical methods that bristle with modernity?

Human lung power and the hand blow-pipe still compete—Heaven knows how!—with compressed air and electrically driven machinery in the manufacture of bottles and window glass. As recently as the year 1923 there were sixty-five factories in this country in which window glass was made by mouth and hand, though machines that made it better and ten times as fast had been perfected two decades earlier. The number of these quaint establishments has since dwindled, but some of them mysteriously carry on. There are bottle machines that can, with a minimum of unskilled attendance, turn out ninety bottles a minute. In the self-same land where these tireless automata perform their tasks highly skilled and highly paid artisans are even now blowing bottles with their mouths. The waste of breath is deplorable. The economic blunder is unaccountable.

The most amazing paradox of all is found in the plate-glass industry. Until the other day it was a commonplace of glass technology that in order to make plate glass you had to start with a certain kind of pot, the construction of which was a sort of ritual performance worthy of ancient Egypt. The pot-making process is thus described by a very recent authority:

"The different clays after being mined are exposed to the weather for some time to bring about disintegration. After the proper stage has been reached, this material is finely sifted and mixed with coarse burned clay and water. This reduces the liability of shrinkage and cracking. The material is then kneaded in a mill and afterward kept a long time (frequently a year) in storage-bins to ripen. Next it goes through the laborious process of 'treading.' No machinery thus far has been invented to produce a

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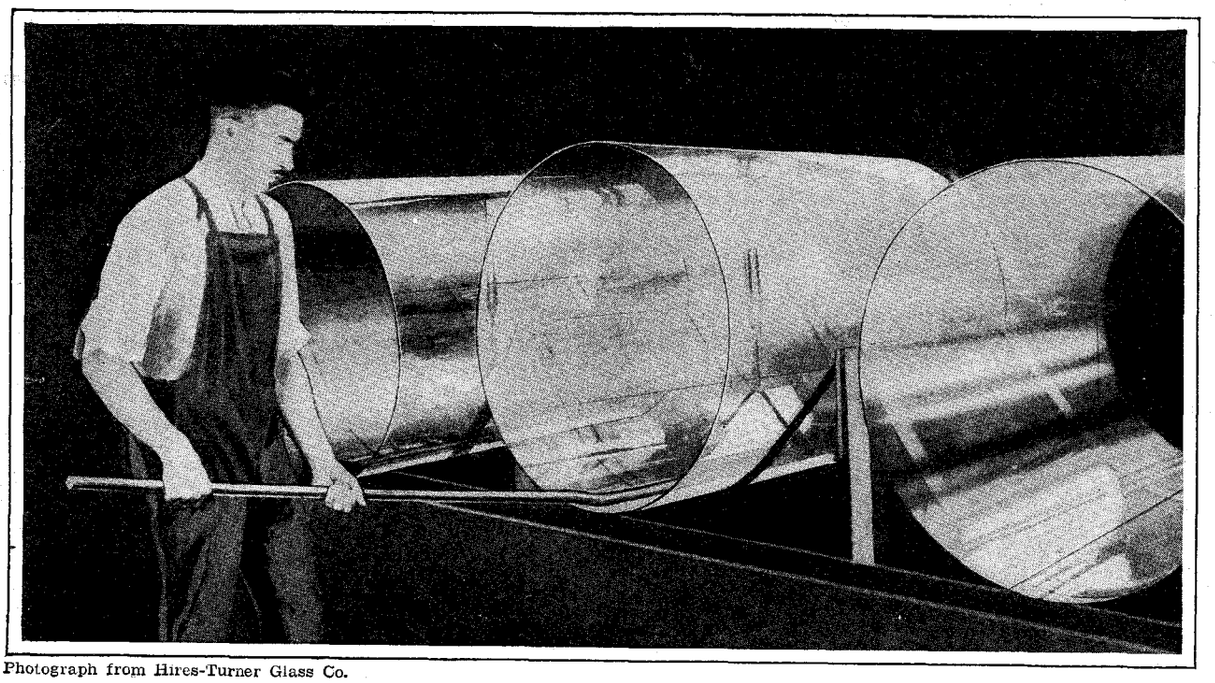
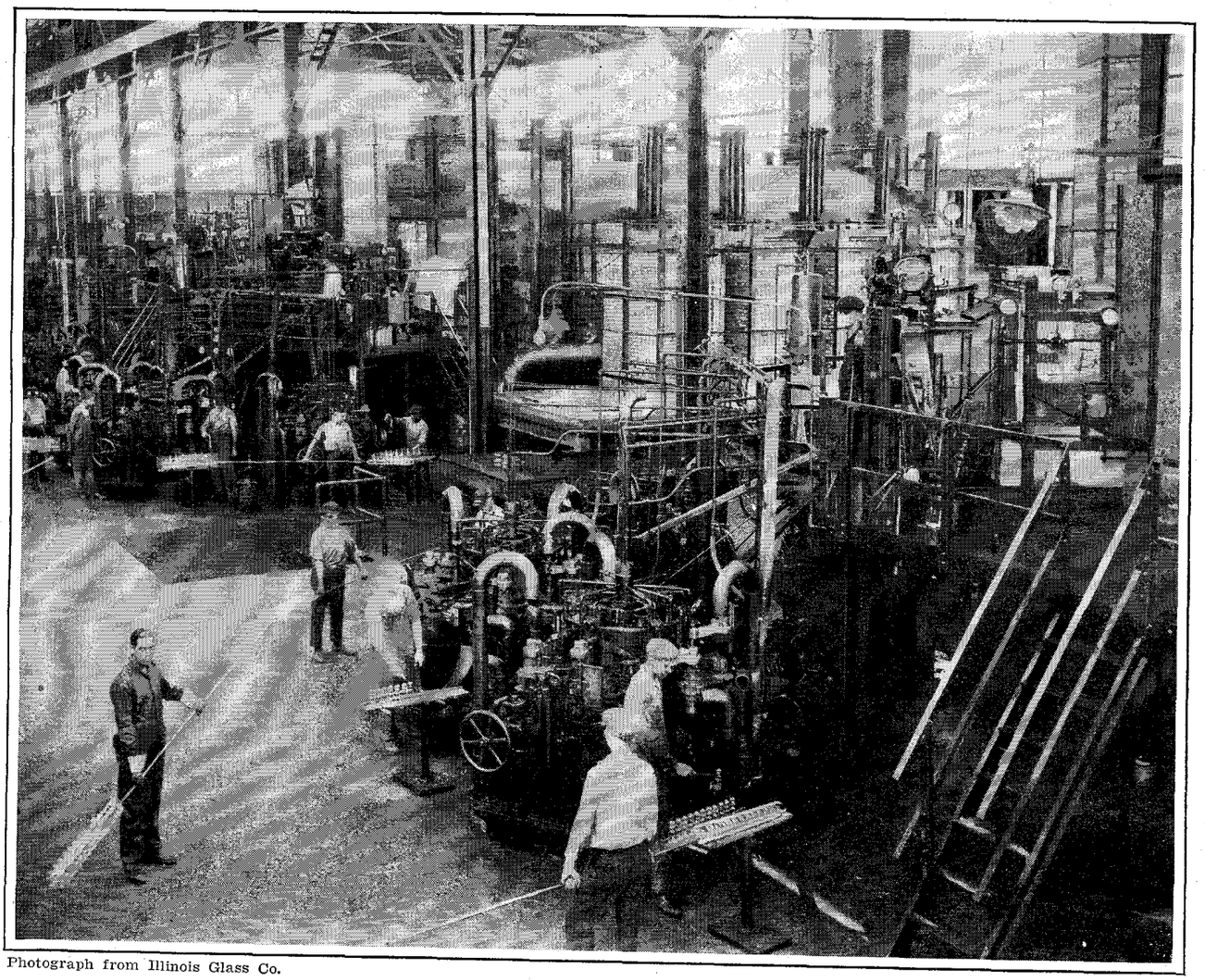


Photograph from Hires-Turner Glass Co.

Splitting cylinders of machine-blown window glass

After splitting, the cylinders are heated in an oven and flattened out. In other machine processes window glass is not blown, but is drawn in flat sheets



Photograph from Illinois Glass Co.

Why bottles ought to be cheap

This battery of bottle-blowing machines does the work of a small army of human glass-blowers. Lumps of molten glass from the melting-furnace in the background slide down a system of troughs to the machines, where each enters a mold and the bottles are blown by compressed air. The machines rotate while operating. Boys are seen carrying racks of bottles from the machines to the annealing oven. This detail mars the perfect modernity of the picture! Mechanical conveyors are cheaper and better

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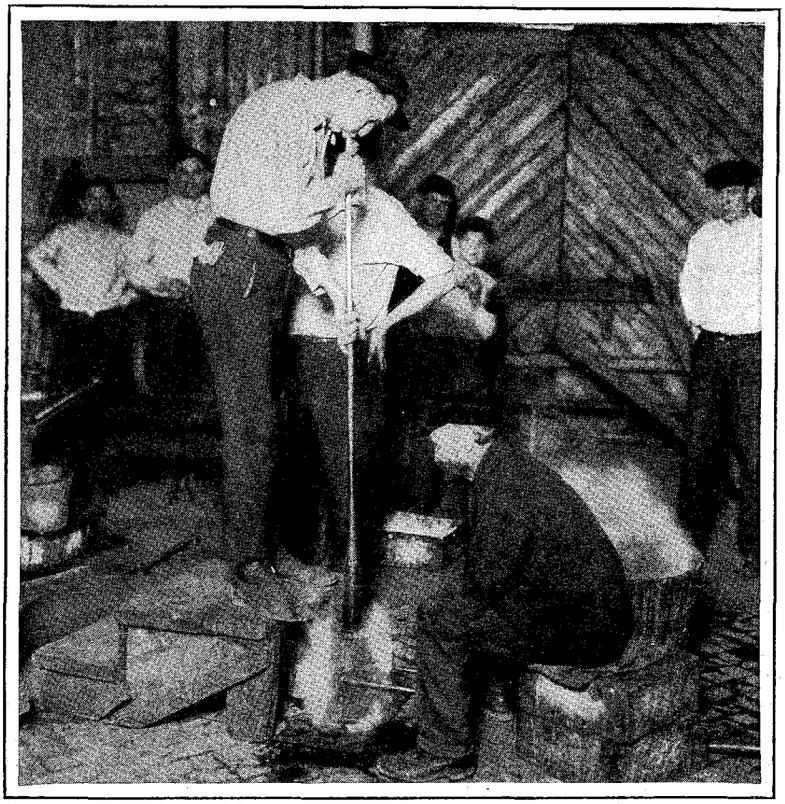


Photograph from Ingersoll-Rand Co.

The dark ages in the twentieth century

Here is a modern workman blowing a glass pitcher in a mold. His grandfather did it the same way, and the mediæval glass-worker not very differently. The same process is performed on a vast scale by compressed air and power-driven machinery. The concurrent existence of manual and mechanical methods of making common glass and glassware is a paradox that surely cannot survive much longer

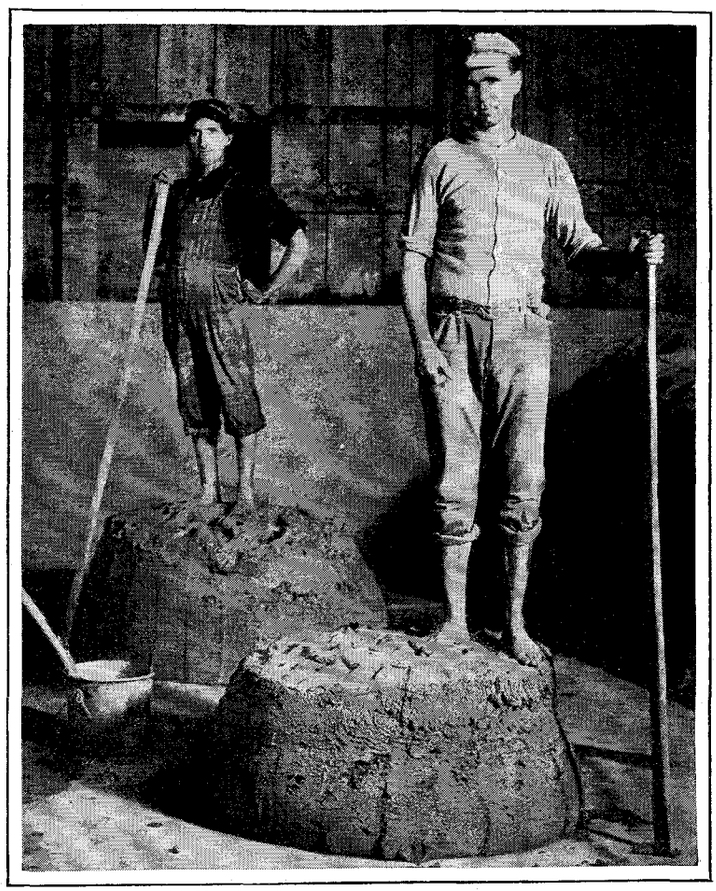
plasticity equal to that attained by the primitive treading of the bare feet of men. The clay must be thus treated many times. The final building of the pot is performed by hand, and is a slow and tedious operation. Much time is consumed, but this is absolutely essential. Without extreme care, the life of the pot might be greatly lessened, or some of the elements used in its construction would be fused into glass while undergoing the intense heat of the furnace; or it might even break in the mere handling. After completion, the pot must be 'dried out.' This is another feature in which the greatest scientific care is required. No pot may be used until it has been left to season for at least three months, and even a year is desirable. And after all this it has but about twenty-five days of usefulness."

When the engineers of the Ford Motor Company were charged, a few years ago, with the task of fitting up a plate-glass factory, they enjoyed the inestimable advantage of being new to the job. They wasted no time in attempts to modernize this incredibly archaic business of pot-making, but simply *eliminated it*—sent it to pot. The tank furnace was substituted for the pot furnace. In the plant now operating at the River Rouge, with a capacity of 12,000,000 square feet of plate glass a year, each tank holds more than 400 tons of molten glass. The glass flows continuously from the tank, passes under a roller, and then travels in one long strip through the annealing oven. As it comes from the oven at the other end it is cut by hand into pieces, each of proper length for making three windshields. Grinding and polishing are done by machines arranged along a conveyor line—in the true Ford manner.

Glass-makers have journeyed from far and near to behold the new process in operation, and it can hardly fail to be widely adopted—in time. Meanwhile other great factories are still using the old pot method. One of the largest of these factories, at Glassmere, Pennsylvania, belongs to the Ford Motor Company.

The Ford process of casting plate glass is revolutionary. The various bottle-making machines introduced about the beginning of the present century were also revolutionary. So were the cylinder process of blowing window glass by compressed air and the Fourcault and Colburn processes of drawing it in continuous sheets. In all these cases the various "revolutions" are even now in leisurely progress.

Which explains the title of the present essay.



Photograph from Gill Clay Pot Co.

Tramping clay for making glass-melting pots

One of the most archaic processes prevailing in modern industry

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Shall the Blind Lead the Blind?

By JOHN B. BURNHAM

President of the American Game Protective Association

WILLIAM C. GREGG in The Outlook questions "the right of hunters to control or influence the game preservation policy of the United States on the reasonable ground that an interested party makes a poor judge." The quotation is taken from the editorial introduction to Mr. Gregg's article, "How Many Ducks Will You Let Me Kill in One Day?"

I should say that this quotation very fairly epitomizes Mr. Gregg's argument. I do not think it is true.

The idea is an old one, broached long ago by Dr. Hornaday when in one of his circulars he threatened that if the "five per cent" who hunt did not accept his dictum for bag limits and closed seasons he would defeat them with the "ninety-five per cent" of the people who do not hunt.

The question involved is a basic one of tremendous importance. On its outcome depends the whole future of our game supply. As I see it, the issue involved is whether we shall permit the blind to lead the blind and adopt a doctrine of despair, which through constant reduction in shooting privileges can mean nothing in the end but the cessation of sport so far as the general public is concerned, or whether we shall permit those most conversant with the situation to go ahead with their well-developed plan for preserving and increasing the wild life of the country through modern methods of game administration. The modern spirit is to make each talent produce more, not to wrap the talent in a napkin and bury it in the ground.

I am writing in the friendliest kind of a way, for, despite what Mr. Gregg says, I have never yet succeeded in getting "mad" at Dr. Hornaday in a personal way. I realize the value of criticism, even brutal criticism. It was I who journeyed to Washington to ask that Hornaday be added to the Federal Board charged with the migratory bird regulations, and at that time I used as an argument for his appointment the fact that Lincoln kept Chase and Stanton in his Cabinet largely because they were men of hostile view-point, and therefore valuable as a check on possible mistakes.

BUT, to return to the question, is it fair in this instance to say that an interested party makes a poor judge? The generalization is not true even as a generalization, for it presupposes something which must be proved—to wit, that a disingenuous interest governs the decision; otherwise, it is merely another of the fallacies which are too easily accepted by those more readily influenced by words than by common sense.

"HOW many ducks will you let me kill in one day?" When Mr. Gregg asked that question, he started a controversy. In this case the controversialists disagree only as to methods. They are both united in wishing to preserve America's wild life.

There is no such thing as a disinterested judge. The term is merely relative. In law we try to get the most disinterested opinion possible, and therefore, so far as permitted, bring our cases before the judge we think will give the fairest decision, or, in other words, the judge whose mental processes are most like our own. We choose our physicians, our lawyers, and our servants on the same principle. We realize the fact that all these people upon whom our welfare depends, no matter how honest they may be, have their individual mental slants, and therefore are not disinterested. We select the judges, lawyers, and doctors in whom we have confidence, but all the time we know perfectly well their judgments are not infallible.

If this much is granted, and I think it will be granted, I should like to carry on the same illustration and ask what is the next characteristic after disinterestedness we demand in those upon whose judgment we must depend. Is it not the knowledge they possess in their special vocations. A lawyer must know law, a physician medicine, hygiene, sanitation, etc. Before a man can practice a profession, however, he must add to his knowledge acquired by study the experience which comes from practice. We do not intrust important litigations to law students. Judgment is also required to give practical application to knowledge and experience, and character to stand by the decisions made. We can find men with such qualifications, but never, in the strict sense of the term, disinterested judges.

It is admitted that the men at the helm to-day in directing the destinies of the game in this country are the "hunters," using the term in the sense which I think Mr. Gregg had in mind. I believe that what they have already accomplished shows them to be the best type of men humanly available to "draw up these laws, lobby for them in National and State Capitols, and act as the chief advisers of the *enforcing* officials." But first I must remove the implication that as far as I am personally concerned, in addition to wanting to save game for sport, I am also influenced by an ulterior motive. Mr. Gregg, while granting me intelligence and conscientiousness, gives space to Dr. Hornaday's charge that because the American Game Protective Association derives a part of its income from the manufacturers of arms and ammunition, I am therefore prejudiced in favor of unreasonably large game-bag limits. To make the case plausible, it is assumed that the manufacturers want the game destroyed. If the bag limits are too large, there can be no other result.

DR. HORNADAY has done fine work in awakening the public conscience to the cause of Conservation, but through his recent obsession for a panacea which he found in an arbitrary system of closed seasons and reduced bag limits he has got completely out of touch with the constructive spirit of the day. He does not realize that prohibitions are destructive, and not constructive. He does not take into account the fact that in a large part of the country where there is good game administration bag limits have been scientifically adjusted through census studies and game is increasing and that in other places limits are useless without efficient game law enforcement. He ignores the refuges where an inviolate stock is preserved and all the other methods which have been practically worked out and proved.

Is it reasonable to believe that the arms and ammunition manufacturers would want to sacrifice their future for an immediate profit? Is it not more reasonable to assume (as is the fact) that, with their large capital investment, they are vitally interested in the increase of game, so that their business will continue in after years? In all my contact with the manufacturers I have found them to be ultra-conservative Conservationists, who regard the money given to saving wild life as a form of insurance on a par with fire insurance. They are also without exception patriotic men who believe in the value of outdoor sport.

When these men in 1911 offered the necessary support to start a National

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game protective association and asked me to take charge, I took several months to consider the question. I knew perfectly well that their motives might be questioned, even though I myself might be satisfied as to their honor. Two factors finally influenced me to take up another piece of hard work at a time when I was tempted by personal desire to retire from the front lines and live a little less strenuously. The first of these was that Mr H. S. Leonard, Vice-President of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, appealed to me on the ground that the country desperately needed a Federal migratory bird law, that all other immediate avenues for securing it had been closed, and that if I refused to take up the work the money would be lost to Conservation. Secondly, Theodore Roosevelt and other leading Conservationists advised me to go ahead with the job. After a talk at Oyster Bay and a subsequent letter, I notified Mr. Leonard I would organize the new association.

After the American Game Protective Association was incorporated and Theodore Roosevelt, John Burroughs, George Bird Grinnell, and men of their type had accepted places in its management, I asked Dr. Hornaday to serve as a director. The same motives applied here as in the case of the Advisory Board on the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. Dr. Hornaday, however, alone of those I asked, refused to serve.

The original directors were the arms and ammunition men. At the first meeting of the Association each of these men gave me his written resignation, to take effect at my pleasure. The lesser part of our income is still derived from the manufacturers, and they still have representation on our directorate. I believe it is one of the greatest achievements of the Association that their interest in Conservation has been maintained. If they have any ulterior object, it has not yet been disclosed.

The American Game Protective Association has been in existence fourteen years. Its history is written in the record of Conservation, and I have yet to hear unfavorable criticism from any Conservationist of the results it has accomplished. From the start it has been a leader in forward game administration, and it has obtained notable results in many directions, including the protection of song and insectivorous birds, the creation of at least one new National Park and in aiding to preserve the inviolability from despoliation of National Parks, and in many other worth-while movements. It had much to do, for example, in securing the creation of the force of State constabulary in New York. It directed the entire campaign which resulted in our present system of Federal migratory bird protection. I assume that the reason Secretary Houston appointed me Chairman of the original Migratory Bird Advisory Committee and that other Secretaries have continued the appointment is due to the fact of my intimacy with the subject.

THERE remains the question as to whether the hunters or the non-hunters are the best men to handle the game situation. If by the term hunter Mr. Gregg means "game hog," then I am with him in his contention that the hunters are not the proper persons to direct the game destinies; but, as neither Dr. Pearson, Dr. Nelson, nor myself, the men named in his article, despite other bouquets thrown at them, have been so classed, I am inclined to think that when he says hunter he means sportsman in the good sense of the term. If this is so, I do not agree with Mr. Gregg. I think the facts are all on my side. History judges men more by their works than by their words. For every great advance in game conservation in this country I can name some sportsman or group of sportsmen as a factor or factors which brought about the result. It would take a longer article than this, however, to give the detail. Men, through shooting, not only learn intimately ways and means of game conservation, but through their love for the wild creatures certain of them become imbued with the desire to work for their welfare. The real beginning of the present-day wild life conservation movement in America can be directly traced to a little group of New York sportsmen who more than half a century ago formed the New York Association for the Protection of Game, with its noble motto, *"Non nobis solum"* (Not for ourselves alone).

If such men are "interested parties," are they any more so than the lawyer who desires to win his client's case or the doctor who wants to save a patient's life? The sportsman would not hunt if he did not love his sport. He does not want his sport to cease, and, naturally, if intelligent, he desires the continuance and increase of the game supply. Without his work there would be no deer in the Adirondacks, nor grouse in Pennsylvania, and mighty few ducks in the Bear River marshes. In all these places and many others also there is more game to-day than there was twenty years ago. In the section near New York where Frank Forrester hunted three-quarters of a century ago there is more game than in his day. I will grant Mr. Gregg that there is very little game in a large part of the Southern Appalachians, but this is due to the fact that the sportsmen's conservation movement has not yet appreciably influenced that section. Other classes of citizens are not sufficiently interested to get out and work for well-recognized measures that would bring the game back to that lovely region. You simply cannot rely on the other classes; if the sportsmen neglect the job, it remains undone.

The attitude that any body of men intelligently interested and informed on a subject should by reason of this fact be debarred from taking action in the matter is something beyond my comprehension. If I had my way, I would make knowledge a prerequisite and permit no man to judge who lacked this knowledge.

Not long ago Frank M. Newbert, Chairman of the California Game Commission, asked Dr. Hornaday by what authority he had made the widely circulated statement that the deer of California were virtually exterminated. Dr. Hornaday answered that for several years past he had been trying to secure a set of antlers from the State, and because he had difficulty in getting them he assumed the deer must be gone. Newbert told him that the United States Forest Service in their latest census credited California with 185,000 deer in Federal forests alone, not to mention other thousands in other forests, and that as California has something over 150,000 square miles of territory, much of which is unsuitable for deer, the figures would indicate a very comfortable abundance per square mile in deer forests.

Newbert then asked Hornaday on what grounds he had similarly stated that bob-white quail had been exterminated by shooting in California. "Did you not know that there never were any such quail in California?" questioned Newbert.

A moment later Dr. Hornaday was asked if he did not consider it necessary to study the game conditions in a State before making recommendations for cutting bag limits, and he gave this remarkable reply, which is quoted verbatim:

"In a campaign covering forty-eight States it is impossible to study local conditions in any of them"!

THE men in the sportsman conservation movement in this country have been, with few exceptions, lifelong students of wild life and of game law legislation and game law enforcement. They are selfish only in wanting to see the wild life preserved—*non nobis solum.*

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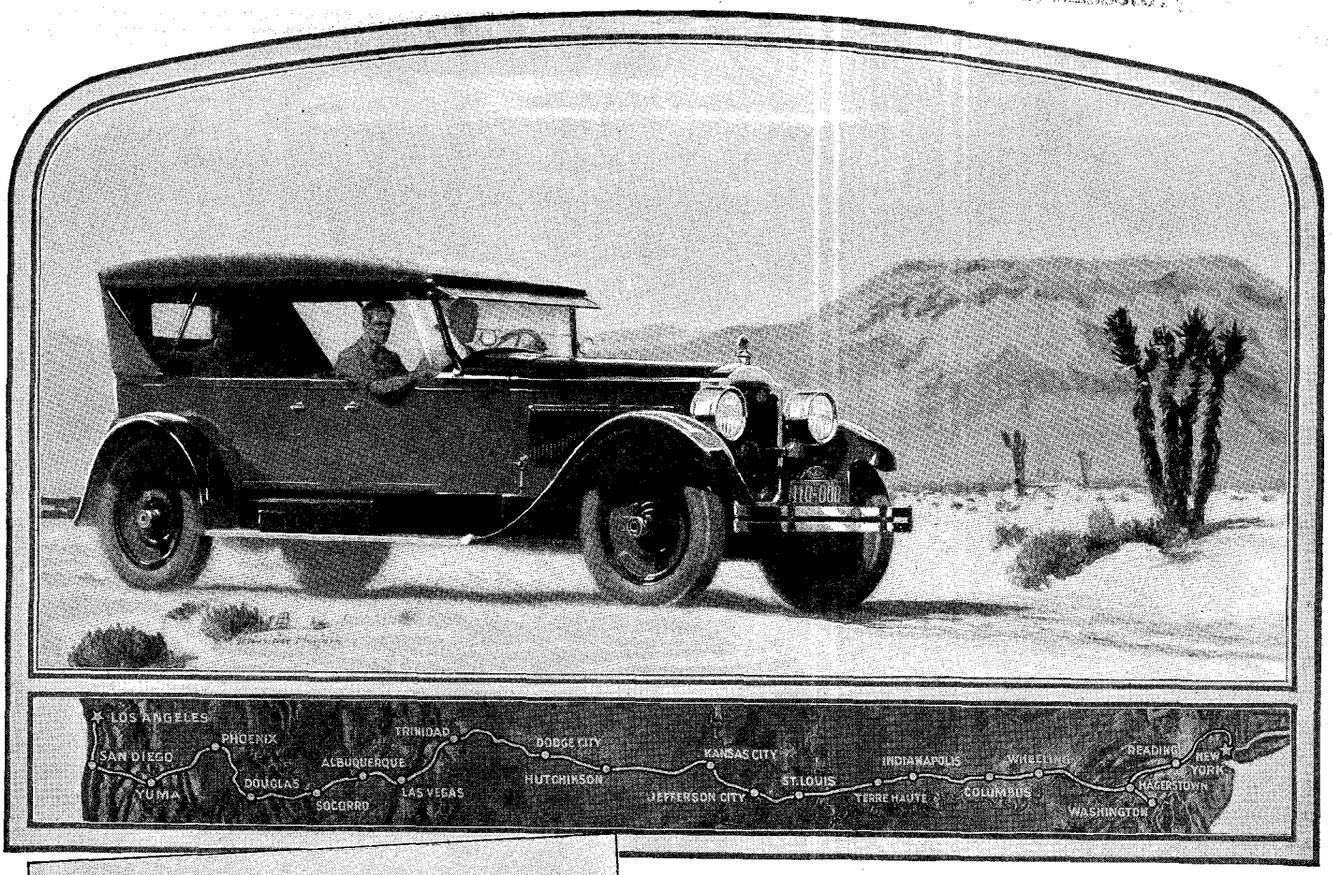

—from Lieutenant Wade's Letter to Alvan Macauley, President Packard Motor Car Co.

New York, N. Y.,

**** I would never have attempted such a trip in any other car but the Packard Eight, for I know that the Packard is the only car equipped with the chassis lubricator and the motor oil rectifier.

**** These devices enabled us to drive the entire 3,965 miles without once changing oil or leaving the driver's seat to lubricate the chassis. To them, and the wonderful Packard Eight motor which never faltered in the 165 hours and 50 minutes continuous driving, I attribute the success of the run.

**** We have suffered no after effects from strain. This is a real tribute to the ease with which the car was handled and its riding qualities. ****

The car came through with a perfect score. We had no mechanical difficulties of any kind. I believe we could have turned right around and driven back to Los Angeles without stopping either car or motor.

Leigh Wade

SEVEN DAYS *Without a Stop!*

Lieutenant Leigh Wade, round-the-world flier, accompanied by Linton Wells, his "aerial stowaway" on the flight, recently drove his own Packard Eight from Los Angeles to New York, 3,965 miles, *without once allowing either the motor or the car to come to a stop.*

The mileage covered was eight times as great as any ordinary car should be driven without change of motor oil. Yet thanks to the motor oil rectifier an analysis of the oil at the finish showed 98% pure lubricant.

The chassis was thoroughly lubricated *while the car was in motion* by the mere pull of a plunger every hundred miles.

Wade's spectacular trip impresses what the owners of 20,000 new series Packard cars already know—that the chassis lubricator and the oil rectifier mean longer life of parts, smooth, quiet operation and uninterrupted service.

The PACKARD EIGHT
Ask the man who owns one

PACKARD

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

Please mention The Outlook when writing to the PACKARD MOTOR COMPANY

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The Book Table

Edited by EDMUND PEARSON

The Memoirs of Viscount Grey

Reviewed by W. J. GHENT

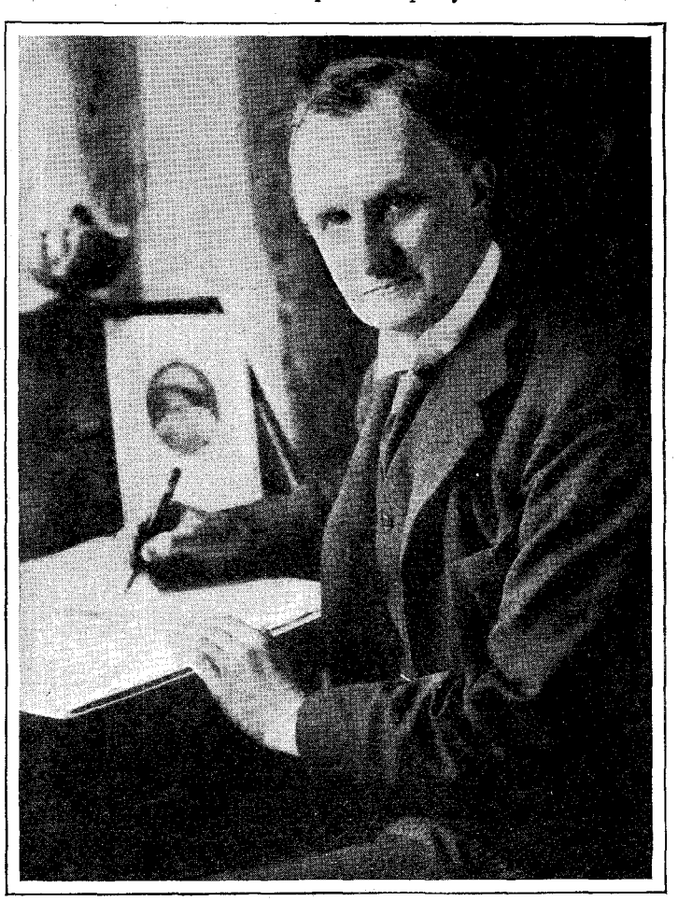
NO more important personal record relating to the outbreak of the Great War has appeared than Viscount Grey's book.[1] The man who for nearly a decade preceding that explosion directed the foreign policy of Great Britain held a unique position. The British Foreign Office was during those trying years in a special sense an international clearing-house of diplomacy; and Sir Edward Grey (his title before 1916), as the representative of a Government in at least some degree set apart from the Continental scramble and as the steadfast upholder of a policy of peace, was an international arbiter. No man knew more of what was going on, and no other actor in that tragedy can give testimony of an equal value.

It is a sincere record—as frank and fair a statement as one will find. It does not profess to give a complete report of the events leading up to the war; it treats, in the main, only of what came within the author's own knowledge. Confessedly, it gives a British view; but the author disclaims the desire either to vindicate or to condemn any nation; rather, he has tried so to relate the facts and his interpretation of them as to enable others to discover means by which another such war will be made impossible. Though to the German militarist party he ascribes the overt act of forcing the war, he holds the underlying causes to be those for which all the contending nations must take their share of blame. His style is colorless and his temper cold; even when he replies to certain reckless charges of the "faking" of documents, he avoids the note of indignation and contents himself with mere disproof.

The reader will find much here that is new—particularly in the matter of British-American relations. There are some new Roosevelt letters, there are fresh views of Ambassador Page and of Colonel House, and there is the text of the remarkable memorandum drawn up by Viscount Grey and Colonel House in February, 1916, embodying President Wilson's suggestions for terminating the war. More than eight months before his second election, it is shown here, President Wilson was willing, provided Germany should refuse a conference, or, accepting it, should prove intractable and overbearing, to bring America into the war on the side of the Allies. Why nothing came of the suggestions is explained at length. Before many months had passed, Germany, learning of the President's intentions, put forth a set of proposals which, the author believes, "may well have made him [the President] despair of anything like a just peace being secured except by the use of force."

But what every reader will study most intently is the account of events leading up to the war. It is a long story, beginning with the Algeciras affair in 1906 and carrying on through three other major European crises to the great climax. It is an admirable narrative, candid and clear, with the details properly subordinated to the elucidation of issues. At the period just prior to the assassination of the Austrian Archduke there is a pause in order to survey the existing state of things. Then comes the tragedy, and after it come the outburst of passion, the increasing tension throughout Europe, the fruitless efforts to stem the drift toward war. The "blow after blow to the prospects of peace" which followed Germany's rejection of the proposal of a conference seemed to the author like "the deliberate, relentless strokes of Fate, determined on human misfortune, as they are represented in Greek tragedy. It was as if Peace were engaged in a struggle for life, and whenever she seemed to have a chance, some fresh and more deadly blow was struck."

In the retrospect of a decade later Lord Grey reviews the approach to the catastrophe and considers the causes. The remoter causes are obvious enough—international rivalry, the increase of armaments, jealousy, suspicion, fear. But the immediate cause, though it will forever be a matter of dispute, is also clear to his mind. France was "most peacefully disposed;" over and over he asserts that France dreaded the war and made every effort to avoid it. England had steadfastly stood for peace, and her small pro-war party had no influence.



Viscount Grey

Photograph by Lafayette, Ltd.

Courtesy Frederick A. Stokes Company

[1] Twenty-five Years (1892–1916). By Viscount Grey of Fallodon, K.G. With 32 illustrations from photographs. The Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York. 2 vols. $10.

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That either the Czar or Sazonoff or "any one who had a decisive word in Russia" wanted war he refuses to believe. As for Austria, probably neither the Emperor nor the people looked for war; but there were "sinister and reckless influences" at work—"persons and forces . . . capable of any crime and any blunder. In Austria, as in Russia, there was no head with direction and grip of affairs."

He does not believe that war was the conscious object of the German Emperor. The Emperor gave Austria a free hand with Serbia, and when the consequences of that free hand brought on a crisis that only he could have quieted he allowed matters to drift until war was virtually unavoidable; but he could hardly have planned to bring on a general conflict. Bethmann Hollweg and Jagow are also absolved from a belligerent purpose; at any rate, they were powerless. Though the German people, once the war had begun, supported it with "frantic demonstrations and enthusiasm," the fact of itself does not warrant the assertion that by pressure they brought on the war. The most that can be said of them is that "they had not that dread and fear of war that would prompt resistance to the idea of it." The real deciding power lay elsewhere. "The one steady, constant, organized authority [in Germany] was the military one; and there can be little doubt that high military opinion held that war must come and that in 1914 the time for war had come." The influence of German military authority upon Austrian military authority developed a situation which statecraft in the two countries, even had it been most resolutely minded toward peace, could hardly have overcome. Viscount Grey's view of the power of the German militarist party in 1914 is well illustrated in the telegram of the Austrian Ambassador, dated Aug. 7 of that year: "Long conversation with Grey. He is very bitter about the attack on Belgium, and complains especially of the manner in which everything in Berlin has been delivered into the hands of the military, so that he could absolutely never be sure, while he was negotiating, where the authority lay in Berlin." He has found nothing in the eleven succeeding years to cause him to alter this view.

The world has had its lesson; but has it taken the lesson to heart? The war, the author declares, has been a disaster to all, victors as well as vanquished. The great truth that has emerged from the conflict is that no enduring security can be had in competing armaments; that, indeed, there is no security for any Power unless it be a security in which its neighbors have an equal share. There must come, he believes, if civilization is

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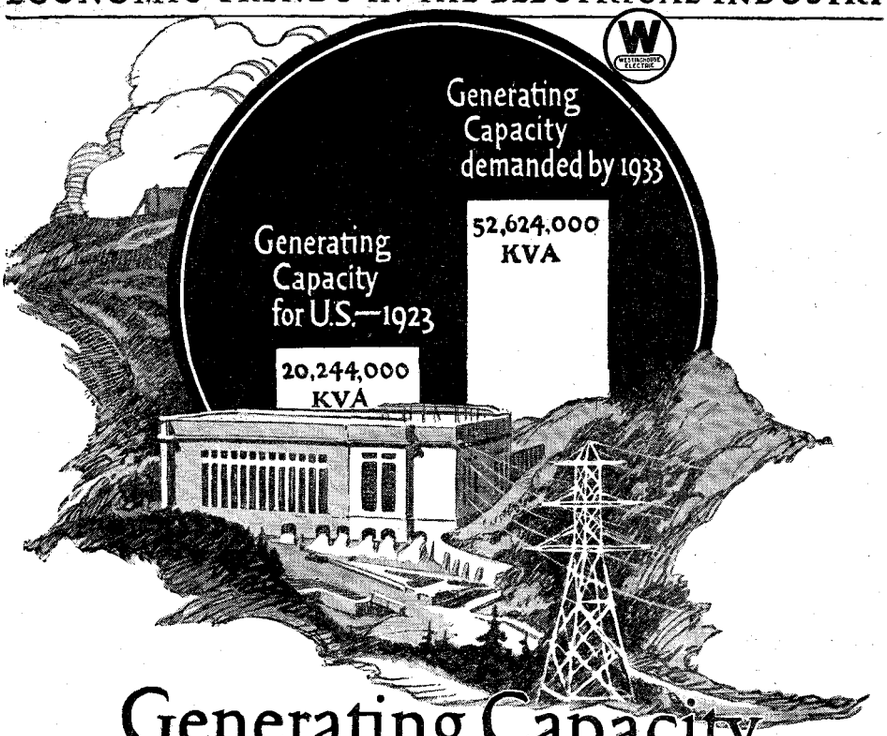

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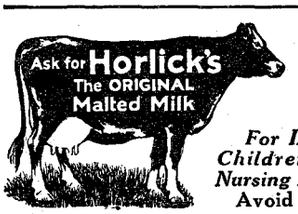

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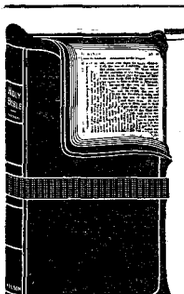

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to endure, an agreement among the nations that they will stand by one another to localize and insulate war and, if possible, to suppress it altogether.

Biography

MEMOIRS OF A NAPOLEONIC OFFICER. By Jean-Baptiste Barrès. Edited, with an Introduction, by His Grandson, Maurice Barrès. Translated by Bernard Miall. Lincoln MacVeagh, the Dial Press, New York. $4.

The memoirs of the military life of Jean-Baptiste Barrès, who served under Napoleon and successively under Louis XVIII, Charles X, and Louis Philippe, make interesting reading, not so much from the military point of view, or even from their social and political aspects. They appeal to one rather as revealing a character instinct with the moral principles of the Revolution, withal a balanced nature in which a sense of ethical values and love of beauty survived despite unfavoring circumstances. Maurice Barrès, grandson of the narrator, has condensed the record, but what remains in three-hundred-odd pages of octavo vividly portrays the man and his times. It is the diary of an officer who rose from the ranks, like thousands in that democratic era. Barrès played a rôle which was neither too exalted to lose the common touch nor yet too modest to deprive him of those contacts with celebrities which add zest and color to reminiscences.

From the little town of Blesle, in Auvergne, the heart of France, where for five hundred years his ancestors had dwelt worthily as notaries and physicians, a sedentary stock that had its roots deep in the soil, a youth of twenty was torn by the repercussions of the Revolution. For thirty years he tramped over half of Europe, route marching and campaigning in his country's service until, in 1834, having advanced to the rank of major (*commandant*), he retired on half pay. Thus he was able to give a participant's account of Eylau, Austerlitz, and Friedland. Most affecting is his account of the horrors of the retreat after Leipsic.

During this sanguinary period of political and social unrest the lot of a professional officer jealous of his honor was unenviable, frequent overturning of régimes entailing the choice between forswearing solemn oaths to a lost cause and sacrificing a career. Happily, there was always a higher criterion to invoke—the good of France. Although by temperament a moderate man, not easily roused to enthusiasm, the Emperor's genius captivated his imagination as readily as it did more fiery spirits. Of all soldiers, those of the infantry are least inclined to pose. Theirs is not the pan-

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oply, the *élan* of cavalry, nor the gunner's scientific mastery. To the civilian their functions seem grim, dirty, and absurdly simple—to fire a few volleys, advance over a shell-torn plain, and (*Deo favente*) overcome the enemy with bayonet thrust and shattering gun butt. Such experiences were commonplace in Barrès's day, yet that they did not brutalize him is evident from the notable tact and delicacy with which he handled complex situations calling for diplomacy rather than resort to arms. During the three turbulent days of the July revolution of 1830, when he commanded a detached battalion in Paris, his coolness and adroit judgment prevented much useless effusion of blood. A very competent officer, he seems to have earned the respect of his superiors by his devotion to duty and his incorruptibility. The book is in welcome contrast to the type of modern war literature that seeks to prove a point by painting war all horror or all glory.

Fiction

MR. PETRE. By Hilaire Belloc. Robert M. McBride & Co., New York. $2.50.

Probably the extra fifty cents on the price of this fantasia of finance is for Mr. G. K. Chesterton's illustrations, and they are well worth it. A victim of amnesia is taken for an eccentric multimillionaire. For all he knows, he may be. At all events, a share in gigantic speculations is thrust upon him without any demand for cash, and he piles up money beyond the dreams of avarice. When he finds his identity, he quickly bags his millions and retires to country life. Whimsical and dryly funny.

THE POWER AND THE GLORY. By Gilbert Parker. Harper & Brothers, New York. $2.

La Salle was a heroic personality and a great explorer. His courage and persistence carried him through the intrigues and hatred of the French Court as well as through the dangers of the wilderness. Pre-eminently La Salle is a noble figure for historical fiction. Sir Gilbert Parker has made him the center of a vivid, brilliant narrative. The tale combines a plot of jealousy and true love with the exciting events preceding and following La Salle's discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi. This book will undoubtedly take a place among the best examples of novels dealing with early Canadian and American history.

THE RELUCTANT DUCHESS. By Alice Duer Miller. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. $1.75.

Jacqueline, the potential Duchess of the story, is a charming youngster. Her youthful agonies because of the social ambitions of an undemocratic stepmother are amusingly told, and end happily with Jacqueline learning to drink tea for breakfast with her Duke. "The Reluctant Duchess" will make no enormous dent in literature, but as a confection it deserves a place in that dry, bright American sun which colors so many of the days in the story, and it has this rare distinction—the blurb on the jacket is not all blurb, but a perfectly good review of the book.

SUSPENSE. By Joseph Conrad. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. $2.

It must remain a deep satisfaction to all admirers of Joseph Conrad that his last unfinished novel promised to be—is—one of his best. The beautiful style which already it is trite to praise is there; there, also, is a group of characters, each a finished portrait, although the broken story leaves their action incomplete; there, over all, magically evoked, broods the atmosphere of suspense from which the title arises; there, ever creeping forward to enshroud in his fortunes the actors so passionately concerned in their own drama, is the shadow of the man of Elba. And at the end, which should not have been the end, those final sentences which inevitably, with a curious thrill, bring back the reader's mind from the living characters that speak to their creator who is gone:

"'Where is his star now?' said Cosmo. 'Signore, it should be out—but who will miss it out of the sky?'"

With Conrad's death a star is extinguished which there are many indeed to miss; how long its beams will continue still to travel undimmed athwart the world of letters we can guess but cannot know. The secrets of fame belong to posterity.

THE GREAT PACIFIC WAR. By Hector C. Bywater. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $2.50.

This is a history of an imaginary war—the American-Japanese war of 1931–3. The author—an Englishman, we believe—is well informed upon naval matters, and has written "Sea Power in the Pacific." A book of this kind may be sensational fiction—all dramatic events for popular reading; or, like some of the books which preceded the Great War, it may be a serious study of strategy. This is one of the serious books; the reader who is looking for exciting narrative will find it heavy going. At the outbreak of the war Japan takes the Philippines, and later, after a fine defense, Guam. Her airplanes raid the Pacific coast of the United States. Then America wins a few victories at sea, and at last recaptures the pesky Philippines. Both countries lose much and gain little, and in the end are heartily sorry. Japan is represented as the aggressor, deliber-

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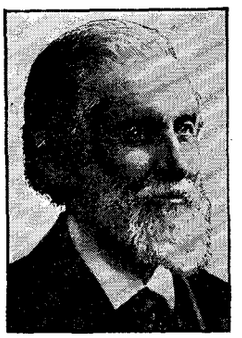

Sir Hermann Weber, an eminent English physician, was descended from exceptionally short-lived ancestors for four generations. Making a study of longevity, he decided to try for a long life. His celebrated book on "Longevity" was published in his 95th year (1923). The principles he lays down are fully digested in the chapter on Longevity in "The Lazy Colon."

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State of New York, County of New York, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Harold T. Pulsifer, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Managing Editor of THE OUTLOOK, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and regulations, to wit:

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(Signed) HAROLD T. PULSIFER, Managing Editor. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of September, 1925.

(Signed) J. LYNN EDDY.

[SEAL] Notary Public, Westchester County; New York County Clerk's No. 68; New York County Register's No. 6067; Certificate filed in New York County; Commission expires March 30, 1926.

ately provoking the war to quell domestic disturbances. The book will appeal more to the student of warfare than to the general reader. One of its best points is that it emphasizes the wicked folly of a war between Japan and this country.

THE ISLES OF WISDOM. By Alexander Moszkowski. Translated from the German by H. J. Stenning. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $3.

A German philosopher, accompanied by an American millionaire and his daughter, visit a series of imaginary islands in the Pacific. They find an island whose inhabitants live by the doctrines of Plato; another known as the island of happy conditions; an island of perversions; a mechanized island; a reactionary island; and a pacifist island—appropriately named O-Blaha. This is a book for the serious-minded reader, not to say the highbrow. There is little adventure, but much talk on philosophy, politics, and sociology.

Essays and Criticism

OCCIDENTAL GLEANINGS. By Lafcadio Hearn. Sketches and Essays now First Collected by Albert Mordell. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. 2 vols. $6.

These volumes follow the earlier collection of Hearn's writings, "An American Miscellany." Mr. Mordell has identified—probably beyond doubt—contributions by Hearn in the Cincinnati and New Orleans newspapers for which he wrote regularly. Here in the present work are many essays upon a wide variety of subjects, with the emphasis upon literature, art, music, and folk-lore, and upon the bizarre and macabre topics which especially delighted Hearn. It should be remembered that this Græco-Irish writer was happiest in Oriental or tropical countries, and among almost any peoples rather than the Anglo-Saxon. He could write, soberly and well, upon sober topics, but he loved the queer, the exotic, the mysterious. This was one of his chief attractions.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH LITERATURE SINCE 1890. By Carl Van Doren and Mark Van Doren. The Century Company, New York. $2.50.

A first-rate book. Brief characterizations of the poets, novelists, dramatists, and critics of England, Ireland, and America. Nearly all of them are now living. The judgment upon them is fair, or as nearly fair as is humanly possible, and the expression of it is pungent.

GENIUS AND DISASTER: STUDIES IN DRUGS AND GENIUS. By Jeannette Marks. The Adelphi Company, New York. $3.

Essays on Poe, De Quincey, Coleridge, Rossetti, James Thompson, Swinburne, Francis Thompson, Ernest Dowson, and other writers who were at one time or another addicted to the misuse of drugs or of alcohol. These are interesting specu-

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lations; it is well to remember that much of it is guesswork. Poets who have taken opium have written weird things; so have other poets who did not take opium at all. Poe and Swinburne were queer and unexplainable men because they were geniuses. Their lives would have been different if they had never touched alcohol. Perhaps their poetry would have been exactly the same.

History

A HISTORY OF ENGLAND. By Hilaire Belloc. Vol. I. Pagan England; Catholic England; The Dark Ages, B.C. 55 to A.D. 1066. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

From the raids led by Julius Cæsar to the Conquest by William of Normandy. A thousand years of English history, told in 400 pages, in this author's vigorous and distinctive manner. There is little space for any one event (the battle of Hastings gets about three pages), but Mr. Belloc has a talent for condensation, and at the same time for a telling use of words. He emphasizes the effects of religion upon history.

Miscellaneous

THE STORY OF WOMAN. By W. L. George. Harper & Brothers, New York. $3.

Like Wells's "Story of Mankind," this work begins as history and ends as tract. The first three-quarters of it summarizes, in the colorless fashion of an elementary text-book, the known facts about woman's history and status up to the nineteenth century. The narrative was prepared for popular American consumption; we marvel nevertheless at what appears to be its studied banality of style. It is the author of "The Second Blooming" who says primly of the "Decameron," "Hardly one of the tales fails to bring a blush into the cheeks of the modest"! As we draw towards modern times there is an occasional glimmer of spirit in the historian's manner. He takes satisfaction in saying a good word for Madame de Pompadour and a very bad one for Marie Antoinette. But it is with the nineteenth century and the beginning of the struggle for women's social and political rights that Mr. George begins to perk up. It is woman's revolt against Victorian respectability that fills him with cheer and eloquence. In the final chapter he emerges frankly as woman's champion and prophet. He predicts complete equality of opportunity for woman. He admits that she still lacks capacity to compete with man in all fields, but lays this to the fact that "she is still suffering from the subordination which was enforced upon her during so many centuries." He admits no other handicap, takes into account no difference of nature or function between woman and man. And he has the astound-

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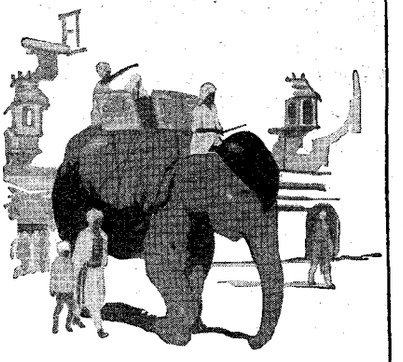

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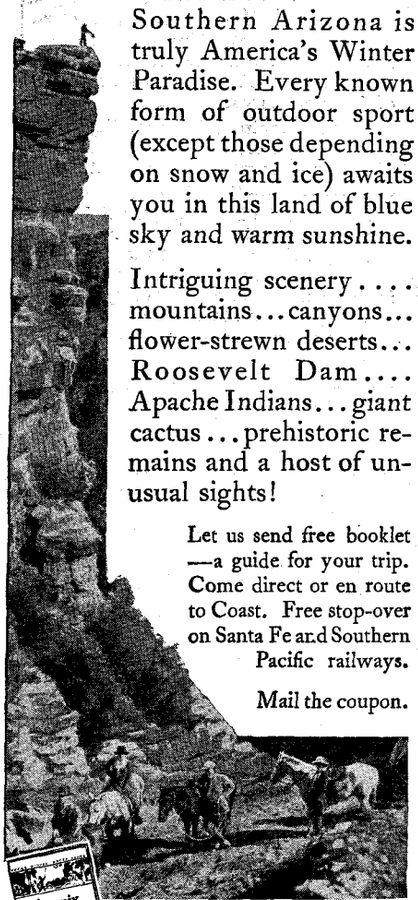

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ing effrontery, in the face of history, to assume that in our little present woman has emerged a new creature, not before known to the world, and sure to hold and improve her place therein. The peroration: "There cling to-day about women's feet many swaddling bands. Though in the days that approach woman thus hampered may still trip slowly, no period which now lies in the womb of time will find the strength or the desire to add new bands to woman's feet, as she pursues her unknown course into the future."

Notes on New Books

MANON LESCAUT. By L'Abbé Prévost. Translated with Introduction by George Dunning Gribble. (The Broadway Translations.) E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $3.

The famous old romance of love, sentiment, and tragedy, which still finds readers and makes them weep.

BRITTANY. A "Blue Guide" edited by Findlay Muirhead and Marcel Monmarché. The Macmillan Company, London. 7s. 6d.

Muirhead's guide to one of the most picturesque and romantic sections of the earth.

ARISTOPHANES; HIS PLAYS AND HIS INFLUENCE. By Louis E. Lord, Professor of Latin, Oberlin College. The Marshall Jones Company, Boston. (Our Debt to Greece and Rome Series.)

Brief and simple description of Aristophanes, his plays, and their great effect upon dramatic comedy and satire.

NOVELTY AND ROMANCEMENT. By Lewis Carroll. With Introduction by Randolph Edgar. The B. J. Brimmer Company, Boston. $1.50.

A story—of little interest—by the author of "Alice in Wonderland." Collectors and bibliographers will desire it; mere readers could do nicely without it. It was written before the "Alice" books, and shows no resemblance to them.

THE RECTOR OF MALISEET. By Leslie Reid. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $2.

The first novel by a Canadian author. The scene is in the west of England.

SIMON AND SCHUSTER'S CROSS WORD PUZZLE MANUAL. Simon & Schuster, New York. $2.50.

First aid for the cross-word puzzler; a dictionary of words arranged according to the number of letters in each, and advice in making cross-word puzzles.

A GUIDE TO GOOD GOLF. By James M. Barnes. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. $2.

By the famous Jim Barnes, former open champion of Great Britain and the United States.

THE MODERN IBSEN. By Hermann Weigand. Henry Holt & Co., New York.

A study of twelve of Ibsen's most important plays.

COMMON WEALTH. By C. G. Campbell. The Century Company, New York. $3.

A study in social philosophy.

LIFE'S LITTLE PITFALLS. By A. Maude Royden. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

Advice on the conduct of life.

BUSINESS POWER THROUGH PSYCHOLOGY. By Edgar James Swift. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $3.

Chiefly on salesmanship and business management.

THE MORAL STANDARDS OF DEMOCRACY. By Henry Wilkes Wright. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $3.

By the Professor of Philosophy in the University of Manitoba.

WHAT JESUS READ. By Thomas Walker. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.75.

What Jesus had read, and how far he depended on this reading.

CAN A MAN BE A CHRISTIAN TO-DAY? By William Louis Poteat. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, N. C. $1.50.

By the President of Wake Forest College.

LYSISTRATA. By Anthony M. Ludovici. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $1.

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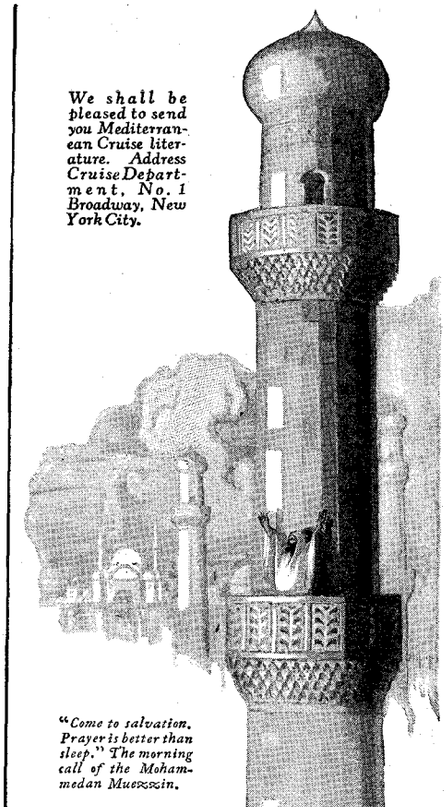

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The Universal Itch

By Bill Adams

I wish that I could express myself, but fear that I cannot.

The waitress who waits at the table where I sometimes go for lunch is eating out her heart with longing to become a writer. A man who works in the dry-cleaning shop found a fragment of old manuscript in the pocket of a pair of trousers that I sent to be cleaned, and, eager-eyed, came to my house that evening with a story which he begged me to criticise. The wife of the man who keeps the shoe store tucks pencil and paper beneath her pillow at bedtime lest ideas come to her in the night. (This may lead to a divorce.) Mrs. Haslin, who lives two hundred miles south, sold a cake recipe to a daily paper a little while ago, and has written to me to ask the address of a "reliable literary agent."

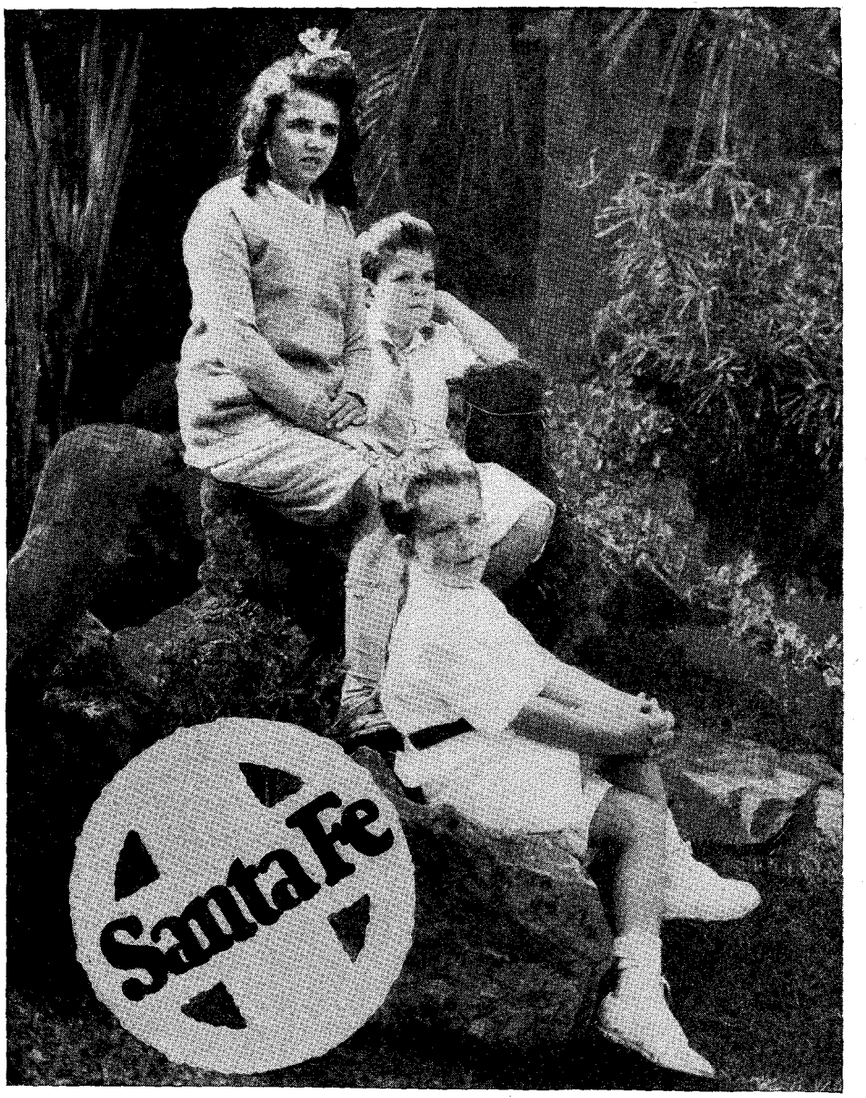
Every one wants to write. Want is simple enough. When one is hungry, one eats; when thirsty, one drinks. That is comparatively simple. But to write is quite impossible unless the goblin with the little golden fiddle in his fingers takes his seat within one's ear. Writing has nothing to do with one's self. *I'd* like to be a writer ever so much. But I don't write. I cannot. Often I get up in the morning, determined to write, and I come here and make a lot of words, and they are dry, and full of platitudes, stupid, and bare. The goblin with the fiddle in his fingers stays away; for the goblin knows nothing of ambition. He is never hungry or thirsty, tired, sorry, or sick. He dwells above, beyond, and yet within the world, and laughs at it.

When the waitress and the cleaner and the wife of the clerk beg me to help them, I say, "I don't know." I read their manuscripts until I get a headache, and I try to help them. They go away discouraged, and we are all sad together.

Could I but catch the goblin, could I share him with them then? Should then we all know nothing of ambition, care nothing for publicity and pennies? When he sits within one's ear and draws his magic bow across the strings, all else is forgotten. When he goes, all goes.

I would that one of us might catch him and tell the world his tune.

One does not *love* because one wants to. One cannot help it. It is the same with writing. To try to write because the writing will bring pennies wherewith to pay for bread and meat is silly. The goblin knows nor bread nor meat. Could I but catch the happy fiddle



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Financial Department

Conducted by WILLIAM LEAVITT STODDARD

The Financial Department is prepared to furnish information regarding standard investment securities, but cannot undertake to *advise* the purchase of any specific security. It will give to inquirers facts of record or information resulting from expert investigation, and a nominal charge of one dollar per inquiry will be made for this special service. The Financial Editor regrets that he cannot undertake the discussion of more than five issues of stocks or bonds in reply to any one inquirer. All letters should be addressed to THE OUTLOOK FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 120 East 16th Street, New York, N. Y.

Gas

ONE of the many "silent revolutions" which have occurred in the United States in the past quarter of a century is in the gas industry. In this period electricity largely displaced gas for home and street illumination, thus giving good ground for the fear that the day of gas was gone. But, instead of diminishing in volume of business, the gas industry—and by gas industry I mean the manufactured-gas business—has found new uses for its product and to-day is confidently preparing for a future which is altogether different from the decay prophesied ten or fifteen years ago.

In 1924 the companies manufacturing gas sold 405,000,000,000 cubic feet, which was 100,000,000,000 more than t

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Marketability costs money. The more marketable, the more demand, and the more demand the higher the price you pay. Some people *need* marketability. They must be in a position to realize quickly. Others do not.

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There are other features in bonds which command a market value, useful to some, useless to others. Investors should carefully analyze the securities they buy in the light of their own needs. This saves capital waste.

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sold in 1918. This increase of practically one-third in this short period does not, however, tell the whole story. In the last ten years the industrial use of gas is estimated by authorities to have grown 1,000 per cent. The gas stove and hot-water heater in the domestic kitchen; the gas radiator for house, store, and office heating; and the gas oven for industrial purposes and to supplant the old-fashioned range for cooking in the family—these have more than recovered the ground lost by the substitution of the electric filament for the gas-burner. Or, if they have not made up what had to be surrendered, they sufficiently indicate that there is a tremendous legitimate field for the selling of gas.

It is now predicted in the industry it- f that one next important use for gas ts adaptation in house-heating; an- r, the development of the gas refrig- .

ering for a moment into the realm e forecaster, let me quote H. C. President of the American Gas ociation:

America will be the first nation to ave its homes heated by gas, thermo- atically controlled. We shall be the rst nation to discard ice for gas-oper- ted refrigeration, the first to adopt uni- ersally the temperature method of cook- ng food by gas, and the first to outlaw oke, soot, and ashes by using gas fuel, tead of solid fuel, for all heating processes in shops and factories."

Just where the line will be drawn between gas and electricity; whether electricity can successfully compete with gas as a heating agent; whether electricity is not a power producer rather than a substitute for fuel, I shall not attempt to say. These are highly technical questions. They are questions, also, of vital importance to these two industries, to the users of their products, and to the owners of the stocks and bonds of gas and electric corporations. But we cannot answer them here.

The gas industry represents a tremendous investment in plant and mains, estimated at some billion and a half dollars. Collateral to it is the business of making and selling appliances. There is also to be considered in this connection the considerable and growing investment in appliances on the part of the public. In service on December 31, 1924—to give an idea of the extent of this item—there were 10,240,000 gas meters, serving, it is estimated, over 50,000,000 of the population. Thanks, further, to the "customer-ownership" policy, the ownership of the gas industry is widely scattered, so that thousands are keenly inter-

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If you would like to know more about 7% Smith Bonds and about our Investment Savings Plan, send your name and address on the coupon below for our booklet, "Fifty-two Years of Proven Safety" and "How to Build an Independent Income."

The first of these booklets tells about the time-tested safety features that have made Smith Bonds the choice of investors in 48 States and 30 foreign lands. The other booklet explains all details of our Investment Savings Plan, and shows the results you can accomplish by systematic investment at 7%.

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ested in its prosperity, both as consumers and partners.

I cite these facts, few but significant, because, should there be a revolution in the heating business unfavorable to gas, it is evident that it could not be a very sudden revolution. You cannot, in a day or in a year, hardly in a decade, perhaps, change completely the habits and purchases of half a nation. So that, assuming that the curve of production and consumption of gas should stop going up and should begin to fall, the investor in gas securities would, in all likelihood, have ample time to sell out and save his capital.

All of this is, as the reader possibly suspects by now, introductory to the statement that the securities of gas companies are well worth consideration b the investor. John Moody's statem that gas company stocks were among first to become true investments have made one of the best records sh be borne in mind. Gas bonds yielded during the difficult last ten a trifle more than those of telephone telegraph bonds and about half a po more than power and light bonds. The course of wholesale gas prices from about 1900 to date shows that they have been large enough to give adequate return—slow, it is true, to rise in some instances—and yet, thanks to the control by public service commissions, not too high to b fair to the consumer. As to gas stocks, is impossible to make any general statement other than that they have shown themselves to be steady earners and have frequently brought valuable rights during periods of expansion.

Taking it all in all, the manufactured-gas industry may be described as an essential industry on the whole, conservatively managed and occupying a field of growing usefulness, particularly in and around the larger population centers. Within the industry itself these facts are recognized and have been made the basis of plans which the prospective investor in gas stocks would do well to realize. A plan is pending to create a new organization in the industry to develop efficient gas-burning equipment for all fuel users, domestic and commercial. An official of the American Gas Association says:

"The present tendency to conserve our National resources, especially of oil and natural gas, makes it inevitable that the manufactured-gas industry will have to shoulder the heating burdens of the country. The gas industry is now equipped to supply all the immediate fuel requirements for industry, millions of dollars having been spent for improvements and new construction during the past two years.

"The progress of fuel conse

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pends on the progress of gas utilization. We do not burn anything till it has first been transformed into a gas. The public is beginning to see this truth, and is acting accordingly. The gas industry labors incessantly to conserve the sources of the Nation's heat. Its whole plan and scope of operation is based on the most efficient extraction of heat from its sources, and its most economical distribution and utilization."

The manager of the Association recently added this statement: "To take care of present and anticipated heating demands we must plan for a gas industry three times its present size."

Fortunately for the investor, there is little chance of purchasing gas securities without adequate knowledge. Most of the established companies have histories, readily available, that run back twenty-five years or even half a century. In one sense of the term the gas industry is a mature industry. It has, it is true, certain by-products to sell, but its chief source of income comes from one source. Because the amount of product sold per customer varies—usually upward—the vast majority of its customers are "repeats." Once gas is installed in a house, some gas will be used there as long as the house is inhabited. Steadiness of distribution makes for steadiness of operation and the minimum of those sharp fluctuations which are the curse of many a business. Within reasonable limits, it is quite possible for a gas company to tell its stockholders on January first what the net earnings will be at the close of the year. At least, it is possible to predict what the minimum net will be.

On the basis of their yield, gas bonds rank with electric light and power bonds, if not above them. Depending on the circumstances of the particular issue, gas bonds are surely as safe; and their marketability, easily determined, is as high. Gas company stocks represent partners' interest in what, from all accounts, is an expanding basic industry. If purchased, they should be purchased for an investment, not because of market position and speculative possibility, based on the idea that they will rise rapidly in price. Gas stocks should, if our analysis is correct, gradually appreciate in value over a period of years, always assuming that the company is well managed, that it operates in a mixed, growing residential and industrial community, and that public service commissions and the public are fair-minded.

Let it not, of course, be supposed that we are pointing any rapid path to wealth in the bonds or the stocks of local gas companies. But he who feels that his funds rather a portion of his capital, ably be placed where it will

"I never realized how much a Trust Company could do for me"

"IF anything should happen to me," said a business man, "a trust company will be responsible for the management and distribution of my estate. It will relieve my wife of the details involved in closing out my affairs.

"The company, as the executor and trustee of my estate, will probate my will; list all property and take charge of it; take the proper steps to collect assets due my estate, and protect and conserve them for my family.

"My business will be carefully managed until such time as it can be liquidated or profitably disposed of.

"My insurance policies are payable to the trust company as my trustee. This money will be invested in sound securities. The income from the fund thus created is payable to my beneficiaries according to my instructions.

"The important matter of taxes—Federal and State—will be taken care of by men thoroughly familiar with tax details.

"I never realized how much a trust company could do for me until I talked it over with a trust company officer. I am leaving my family a *protected* estate. My affairs will be managed and safeguarded by a responsible institution."

An officer of your local trust company will be glad to explain to you the many ways in which his company can serve you, or if you prefer, you can write to the address below for an interesting booklet giving information about estates and trusts.

TRUST COMPANY DIVISION
AMERICAN BANKERS ASSOCIATION
110 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK

In writing to the above advertiser, please mention The Outlook

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6% REAL ESTATE BONDS

Recommended by a TRUST COMPANY with resources of Fifty Million Dollars

Secured by First Mortgages

Guaranteed by a SURETY COMPANY with resources of Forty Million Dollars

AN arrangement has been effected whereby investors may now purchase the 6% Real Estate Bonds of any one of several well established Mortgage Companies, located in several States, each issue secured by First Mortgages that are:

1. Approved as to investment standard by THE BALTIMORE TRUST COMPANY, which has resources of more than $50,000,000.
2. Guaranteed as to principal and interest, except as to title, by THE UNITED STATES FIDELITY & GUARANTY COMPANY, which has resources of more than $40,000,000.
3. Guaranteed as to title by THE NEW YORK TITLE & MORTGAGE COMPANY, which has resources of more than $16,000,000, or by some other Title Company which is approved by THE BALTIMORE TRUST COMPANY and THE UNITED STATES FIDELITY AND GUARANTY COMPANY.

Every investment made in these bonds is *triply secured*—first, by the ample capital resources of one of the Mortgage Companies mentioned above; second, by conservative First Mortgages on completed properties; third, by THE UNITED STATES FIDELITY & GUARANTY COMPANY'S guarantee of principal and interest on each mortgage.

Each bond is certified by THE BALTIMORE TRUST COMPANY as Trustee, or by some other Bank or Trust Company approved by THE BALTIMORE TRUST COMPANY and THE UNITED STATES FIDELITY AND GUARANTY COMPANY.

Consult Your Own Bank or Banker

$500 and $1,000 bonds of any available issue or maturity (1 year to 10 years) may be purchased at par and accrued interest through your own Bank or Banker, or directly from the Bond Department of THE BALTIMORE TRUST COMPANY, 25 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.

Write for Booklet No. 17

THE BALTIMORE TRUST COMPANY

The Largest Trust Company in the South Atlantic States offering complete banking, trust and investment services

Capital Resources $7,000,000 — MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM — **Total Resources $50,000,000**

NOTE: The 6% Real Estate Bonds advertised above are distributed in New York and New England by THE BALTIMORE COMPANY, INC., 52 Cedar Street, New York, N.Y.

EASY LIVING

Life's easy in a hotel—you don't have to worry about the state of the coal industry or where you'll ever find some one to take Helga's place. You can be as cozy as a bug in a rug and as independent as a good cook. You don't need to increase your expenses nearly as much as you think, either—you can find really comfortable quarters at a surprisingly low cost.

Many of the hotels listed in **The Outlook's Classified Section under Hotels and Resorts** are of the residential type. Write them for information about accommodations, or ask the **Hotel and Travel Bureau, care of The Outlook, 120 East 16th Street, New York.**

"grow up with the country" may make more in ten years' holding of gas stocks than in purchasing an industrial which does not have the same past, present, and future. Properly handled, such buying is investment; it is not speculation, for the first requisite must be that the stock is a good thing, irrespective of the chance of appreciation.

From Inquiring Readers

ENDLESSLY varied are the inquiries to this department. Their nature can be surmised from these replies:

Connecticut: "Your list of securi appears to be very well selected and servative. I note that, with the e tion of the bank stocks, all your s are preferred; there is no harm in but the common stock of a sound pany is practically as safe as a pre and has, moreover, a better chance of preciation.

"The earnings of Winsted Hosiery 1924 showed a considerable gain ov 1923. I do not know whether this listed locally on Connecticut exchange or not. The company is in a health financial condition.

"Colt's Patent Firearms Manufactu ing Company has, as you may know, d veloped in recent years a side-line, mak ing dish-washing machines. This concern is old and well established. I would suggest that you also investigate to see if the stock is listed.

"Connecticut Light and Power is, of course, a highly rated stock."

Illinois: "According to reliable information, the Union Bag and Paper Corporation earned its fixed charges 1.79 times in 1924 as against 3.20 times in 1923. The equity back of the stock remained practically unchanged—*i. e.*, $103 per share in 1924, and $103.15 in 1923.

"In the last half of last year business was poor. The company appears, however, to be in sound financial condition. It is not expected that dividends will be resumed till business improves."

Iowa: "Federal Land Bank bonds, selected with all reasonable care, are standard investment securities."

Pennsylvania: "In regard to Centrifugal Pipe Corporation.

"Analysis of the financial report shows that in 1924 there was a deficit of $350,000 as against a surplus of $70,000 in 1923. The earnings per share in

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ALL THREE
INSURED-PROTECTED

Why National Union Bonds are Safe and Worry-Proof

INSURED

Insurance, long accepted as the backbone of personal and business credit, has been applied to a certain type of investment security in such a way as to positively safeguard the investor, both as to capital and income. A National Union Mortgage Bond is such a security.

The payment of 100% of the principal and interest of the first mortgages securing National Union Bonds is insured severally, and in varying percentages, by the following well-known Surety Companies:

U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co., Baltimore
Maryland Casualty Co., Baltimore
Fidelity & Deposit Company, Baltimore
National Surety Company, New York

PROTECTED

The "Standardized Requirements" of the National Union Mortgage Company, in themselves fully protect the principal and interest of these bonds. A copy of these requirements will be sent on request and should convince any investor that every possible *protective* measure is employed to safeguard National Union Bonds.

GUARANTEED

In addition to the insurance against loss by the Surety Companies mentioned above, all mortgages are unconditionally guaranteed by the issuing mortgage companies. Furthermore, every bond is guaranteed, principal and interest, by the National Union Mortgage Company.

$500 and $1,000 **6%** *Coupon Bonds*

NATIONAL UNION MORTGAGE CO.
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Fiscal Agents
MACKUBIN, GOODRICH & CO., *Bankers*
ESTABLISHED 1899
111 E. Redwood Street, Baltimore, Md.

COUPON

Mackubin, Goodrich & Co.
111 E. Redwood Street, Baltimore, Md.
Gentlemen: Please send me your booklet, "Why a National Union for Safety," No. 55.

Name _____

Address _____

& State _____

were only 25 cents—none, of course, in 1924.

"In 1924 the company received in royalties a total of $326,324; in 1923, $187,735; or an increase of $183,589. Patent amortization in 1924 was $636,364, as against $86,775 in the previous year, or an increase of $549,589. The deficit is thus seen to have arisen from this item.

"To go back of these figures would require considerable investigation. Why don't you write to the company and ask them just what these figures mean?"

Ohio: "As you doubtless know, due to bad conditions in the textile industry, the common dividend of the American Woolen Company has been passed and is, apparently, not likely to be paid for some time. The William A. Wood interests are out; the new management is considered capable and promises economies in administration.

"Whether dividends will be paid on preferred, I do not know. The company has a surplus of $22,000,000. Profit and loss surplus was drawn on last year to the extent of some $12,000,000, due to an operating loss of $4,000,000. It is quite probable that preferred dividends will be maintained, even if paid at first out of surplus. Last year the requirement was $3,500,000.

"We cannot advise you whether to sell or hold."

Iowa: "You will find bond tables in 'Yields of Bonds and Stocks,' Johnson, Stone, Cross and Kircher, published by Prentice-Hall, Inc., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City."

A FRAUD order has been issued by the United States Post Office against the Burnham Chemical Corporation of Reno, Nevada, closing the mails to this organization, about which many Outlook readers have inquired. The Searles Lake properties apparently contain potash, but the order was issued because careful investigation and consultation with reputable chemists showed that the claims made were extravagant and because it was alleged that about forty per cent of the money received from investors was disbursed through the medium of promotional costs.—(Abstracted from a bulletin of the Better Business Bureau of New York City.)

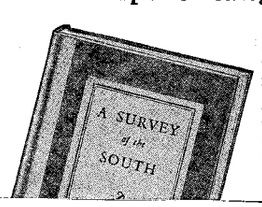
"WHAT do you think," inquires a reader in Maine, "of the following bonds as investments? In two weeks I expect to have about two thousand dollars free for investment." The bonds are: Norway externals, 5½s, due 1965;

Greater Safety in Southern Bonds

WHETHER an investor chooses Municipal, Corporation or First Mortgage Bonds as best suited to his particular purposes, and whatever the rate of return he requires on his money, he is always interested in securing the greatest degree of safety which these conditions will permit.

It is a fact, recognized among experienced investors, that in the more rapidly developing sections of the country, such as the South, away from the traditional centers of accumulated wealth, greater safeguards and a higher degree of protection surround investments which return 5%, 6% or 7%.

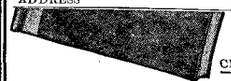
Caldwell & Company's long experience in underwriting and distributing sound Southern investments of every type enables it to offer a diversified selection of bonds combining liberal yield with superior safeguards.



Write for complimentary copy of "A Survey of the South"—sent without obligation.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____



CITY _____

Caldwell & Co.
INVESTMENT BANKERS
Southern Municipal, Corporation and First Mortgage Bonds
1417 Union St., Nashville, Tenn.
OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

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Stop Sore Throat!

Treat sore throat both *inside* and *outside!* Gargle with a few drops of Absorbine, Jr. shaken into an eighth glass of water. It soothes; relieves the irritation; reduces the swelling and destroys the germs.

Then, rub the throat with a few drops of Absorbine, Jr. to start the circulation and break up the congestion.

Absorbine, Jr. brings prompt relief; prevents this infection from getting a hold and dragging along for weeks—to more serious consequences.

"Nothing is so refreshing, cleansing and cooling", writes an inveterate smoker who uses Absorbine, Jr. (dilute), as a mouthwash.

At all druggists', $1.25, or postpaid
Send for free trial bottle

W. F. YOUNG, Inc. Springfield, Mass.

Absorbine Jr.
THE ANTISEPTIC LINIMENT

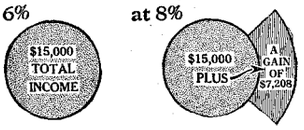
Facts For Investors

THE OUTLOOK'S Financial Service Department is at the disposal of all Outlook readers at the nominal charge of $1 per inquiry. It is a fact-finding and reporting information service which aims to help the investor, small and large, solve his own problems. We are serving hundreds. May we serve you?

The Outlook Financial Service Department
THE OUTLOOK, 120 East 16th Street, New York

$25,000 in 10 years earns

at 6% at 8%



28.8% More Principal
71.8% More Income

Without Additional Investment!

Many examples of profit possibilities have been charted in our new booklet, "2% to 4% Extra." You can obtain 8% safely in Florida. The extra 2% to 4% means a substantial gain in money and a great saving in time in reaching independence. Mail coupon for free booklet and learn your gain by investing at 8%.

Write to
TRUST COMPANY OF FLORIDA
Paid-in Capital and Surplus $500,000
MIAMI FLORIDA

Name.....
Street.....
City.....State.....617

Argentine externals, 6s, due 1959; and Oklahoma Gas and Electric 5s.

"Do you," added the writer, "regard this as a good time to buy bonds, or would it be better to wait until later in the year?"

These bonds are investment bonds and worth owning, provided they can be purchased at prices to yield what is wished. "As to whether this is a good time to buy bonds we cannot say," ran the reply, "for the reason that a great deal depends on the course of money rates. Money is pretty firm at the present time. If it goes down, bonds will go up. This, however, is out of our province, and in the province of estimates of trends of events."

AN anxious investor in the South who had lost a large portion of her capital by following the advice of a friend turned recently to The Outlook to know if what she had left in certain securities was safe. Let us take this occasion to say that a great deal of money has been lost through the advice of friends, and the tragedy of it is that in many cases the friends are perfectly conscientious and well-meaning, though inexpert in financial matters. Even if the friends happen to be bankers, it is well to check up on their advice. It may be laid down as a general rule that the most successful investors are those who make the final decision themselves, who do not ask for advice, but for information or suggestion—who prefer, in short, to take full responsibility for both their errors and their successes.

AN interesting list of bonds is suggested by an inquirer in New York State. There is much that could be said about each, but we endeavored to compress essential facts into a letter, of which the following is a portion:

The Baltimore and Ohio 4½s of 1933 are a first lien *pari passu* with the Refunding and General Mortgage bonds of this company. Their security is high; they are an investment bond.

The Great Northern Railway General Mortgage 5s of 1973 are secured by the property of the system; the security is good. Moody's rating is Aa.

The 5s of 1962 of the Chicago and Western Indiana are secured by a first mortgage on the property of the old Chicago Union Transfer Company, and by a lien on all the other property of the road. Moody rates them Baa.

The New York Edison 5s are A bonds. They are a first mortgage on fourteen power stations, and are further secured by the deposit of stocks and bonds.

ANNOU

The Character Clinic

If Your Boy is a Genius

Ten Chances to One Nobody Knows It

IF your boy has trouble with his lessons—

Ten chances to one they think he i "dull."

If your boy shows some charac teristic that causes you worry an alarm—

Ten chances to one the proble can be solved with an ease that wil surprise and delight you.

This Is Our Work

We endeavor to find the hidden capacity or genius of a boy or girl.

We will aid in planning the education and general training of children of special and fine ability.

Sometimes very intelligent children fail to do themselves justice. There are children who seem to be unnaturally "slow" but who would do *very well indeed* if the reason for that "slowness" were analyzed and corrected.

Sometimes fundamentally fine children have had unfortunate experience, environment, or companionship, and need to have their whole outlook on life changed. This again is our work.

We should like to make you acquainted with the work of The Character Clinic, for the normal boy or girl, where ability may be discovered, educational troubles smoothed out, and character difficulties—mental, moral, and physical—recognized and turned into character assets.

Parents who find themselves deeply involved in the many problems assailing Boyhood and Girlhood may find The Character Clinic pointing a way toward the greater happiness and success of these children.

Consultations by appointment only. Send coupon TO-DAY, or write, or telephone Stuyvesant 7874, New York.

The Character Clinic

CHARLES K. TAYLOR, Director
120 East 16th Street
New York City

Absolutely No Medical Questions Considered

The Character Clinic,
120 East 16th Street,
New York City

I shall be glad to receive further information regarding your work and to know when an appointment can be made for an interview during the week of ..... regarding clinical consultation with Mr. Charles K. Taylor and his associates.

Name .....
Address .....
P. O. .....State.....

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SICILY, NORTH AFRICA, SPAIN
With Dr. George H. Allen
Small party sails from New York January 7, 1926

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PALESTINE, SYRIA, GREECE, ITALY
Sails from New York January 16, 1926
Both tours include the cruise of the Lotus, our own private steamer on the Nile.
Write for illustrated booklet, now ready:

BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
Huntington Street Newton, Mass.

Beauty, fascination, and mystery of the Orient lures visitors from over the world to

JAPAN

The quaintest and most interesting of all countries. Come while the old age customs prevail. Write, mentioning "Outlook" to
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Rates for a single room without bath and with 3 meals, $5-6 in cities and popular resorts, $4-5 in the country

South America Unique Adventure Tours visiting the unusual. Jan.-Feb., 1926. Select Party. Booklet "T." **Le Roy Tours,** 1 West 47th St., New York.

MORE, MORE!

We're not satisfied!

Lots of you people who read the Outlook have let us help you with your travel plans—but not enough. We have the facilities to answer your inquiries about any part of the world, and we do love to work. We know we can please you, too, because those we have served write us things like this—

"Let me tell you I appreciate to the fullest extent all you did for me and mine. We had a nice trip over . . . was grateful for all your suggestions; they came in so handy."

It's a service for you too.

How may we help you with your next trip?

At your service without charge

Hotel and Travel Bureau
THE OUTLOOK
16th Street New York

TRAVEL!

To EGYPT January 16, 1926, with Prof. Albert E. Bailey—his eleventh Egyptian party. *Abu Simbel. Camp in the Fayum.*

ROUND the WORLD January 6, 1926, with Arthur K. Peck. Visit the unspoiled hinterland. *Motor 1200 miles in Java.*

To MISSION FIELDS in the far East. September 25, 1926, with Dr. Harlan P. Beach, our greatest authority on *Interdenominational Missions.*

To THE HOLY LAND April 8, 1926, with Bishop Shayler of Nebraska. A Churchmen's Pilgrimage with *objectives primarily religious.*

To NORTH AFRICA February 25, 1926, with Albert Kelsey, F.A.A.I.A. Unique route including Biskra, etc., by auto; *following the blossoms in Sicily and Italy.*

TEMPLE TOURS
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EUROPE SELECT SERVICE 1926
Earn your trip by organizing a small party. Mediterranean — Bermuda — Around the World. Conducted Parties—Independent Tours.
STRATFORD TOURS 452 Fifth Ave., New York

Automobile Tours of France, Italy, Switzerland, etc. Marcel Michel, experienced French courier-owner-interpreter, will arrange satisfactory and comfortable private tours. Rates surprisingly reasonable for every expense. References. For information address **W. E. HETZELL, 732 Westview St. Philadelphia, Pa.**

SPECIAL PRIVATE TOUR TO
The MEDITERRANEAN
JANUARY 16—Party Limited to 8
RESER TOURS, 171 S. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

WANTED—3 ladies to form party for winter and spring in **European Capitals.** Comfortable trip. No haste. Experienced chaperon. 4,503, Outlook.

Earn Your Trip to EUROPE by securing five members for one of my tours. Established 1900. BABCOCK'S TOURS, Inc., East Orange, N. J.

Real Estate

New Jersey

Attractive Furnished Cottage For Rent. 6 months or a year. 8 rooms, bath, sleeping-porch, hot-air furnace, electricity, water, 2 open fireplaces. Address Miss E. DUNCAN, Lakehurst, N. J.

Virginia

For Rent, pleasant fall and winter home on salt water, completely furnished, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, electric lights. Oyster bed, State roads, good high school, churches. S. C. WOLCOTT, Nuttall, Gloucester Co., Va.

Instruction

Opportunity to become TRAINED NURSE. $15 monthly allowance. Ideal living conditions. Tennis, surf bathing. 3 hours from New York. 8-hour day. 2½ year course. Age 18 to 32; 2 years high school. Send for descriptive folder and application. Southampton Hospital Association, Southampton, Long Island, N. Y.

Board—Rooms

Ridgewood, New Jersey Private family can accommodate one or two guests. Commuting Erie, Central. Ridgewood 125 M. 85 Woodside Ave.

Hotels and Resorts

California

San Ysidro Ranch, Santa Barbara
Unharmed by Earthquake
Furnished bungalows of various sizes; situated on the foothills among the orange groves, overlooking the sea. Central dining-room, electric lights, hot and cold water. Good tennis court. Two miles from ocean and country club, six miles from Santa Barbara. Booklet. Address
Manager San Ysidro Ranch, Santa Barbara

Connecticut

Leonard Home and Sanitarium
ESSEX, CONN.
Scientific care of semi-invalids, elderly or nervous people in a comfortable home overlooking Connecticut River. Spacious rooms and porches; no hospital atmosphere. Physicians in attendance. Very moderate terms.

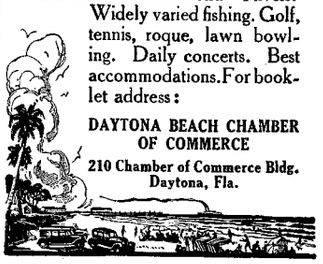
THE WAYSIDE INN
NEW MILFORD, Litchfield Co., Conn.
In the foothills of the Berkshires. Open all the year. An ideal place for your summer's rest 2 hours from New York. Write for booklet
Mrs. J. E. CASTLE, Proprietor

Florida

DAYTONA BEACH
FLORIDA

Here winter is softened into a Northern spring. The world's finest beach—23 miles long, 500 feet wide—awaits you. Magnificent auto drives. Boating on the famous Halifax and Tomoka Rivers. Widely varied fishing. Golf, tennis, roque, lawn bowling. Daily concerts. Best accommodations. For booklet address:

DAYTONA BEACH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
210 Chamber of Commerce Bldg. Daytona, Fla.



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Hotel Webster
(Near 5th Avenue)
40 West 45th Street
NEW YORK
Directly in the fashionable club and shopping section. Within five minutes' walk to all principal theaters. A high-class hotel patronized by those desiring the best accommodations at moderate cost.
Rates and map gladly sent upon request.

HOTEL CLENDENING
202 West 103d Street
Within a few minutes of all New York attractions. Comfortable rooms and suites, exceptionally fine cuisine, and an atmosphere that pleases particular people.
Write for Booklet O and Map of New York

New York City

Hotel SHERMAN SQUARE
"Where Broadway Crosses 70th St."
Quiet, dignified atmosphere; service that is satisfying without being obtrusive; a restaurant which serves superior food at moderate prices; spacious, airy rooms; transportation by subway, bus and trolley in a few minutes to all theaters, shops and railroads.
Furnished and unfurnished apartments available on lease.
Write for rates.

Hotel Judson 53 Washington Sq., New York City
Residential hotel of highest type, combining the facilities of hotel life with the comforts of an ideal home. American plan $4 per day and up. European plan $1.50 per day and up.
SAMUEL NAYLOR, Manager.

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PLAYS, musical comedies and revues, minstrel music, blackface skits, vaudeville acts, monologs, dialogs, recitations, entertainments, musical readings, stage handbooks, make-up goods. Big catalog free. T. S. Denison & Co., 623 So. Wabash, Dept. 74, Chicago.

STATIONERY

WRITE for free samples of embossed at $2 or printed stationery at $1.50 per box. Thousands of Outlook customers. Lewis, stationer, Troy, N. Y.

PERSONAL STATIONERY—200 single or 100 double sheets good bond paper with 100 envelopes to match, printed in blue. $1. Hicks, Macedon Center, N. Y.

PERSONAL stationery—25 calling cards, 200 sheets bond paper, 100 envelopes, $1. Nadolny, Box 583, Tarrytown, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

SECRETARIES, social workers, superintendents, matrons, housekeepers, dietitians, cafeteria managers, companions, governesses, mothers' helpers. The Richards Bureau, 68 Barnes St., Providence.

HELP WANTED

EARN $110 to $250 monthly, expenses paid, as railway traffic inspector. Position guaranteed after completion of 3 months' home study course or money refunded. Excellent opportunities. Write for free booklet CM-27. Standard Business Training Institution, Buffalo, N. Y.

EDUCATED, experienced governess and mother's assistant. Four children between ages two and six. Live at Princeton, N. J. 6,439, Outlook.

HOTELS NEED TRAINED MEN AND WOMEN. Nation-wide demand for high-salaried men and women. Past experience unnecessary. We train you by mail and put you in touch with big opportunities. Big pay, fine living, interesting work, quick advancement, permanent. Write for free book, "YOUR BIG OPPORTUNITY." Lewis Hotel Training Schools, Suite X-5842, Washington, D. C.

NURSE for three year old girl in Tarrytown, N. Y. Protestant. About $50 a month. 6,432, Outlook.

For Help Wanted, Situations Wanted, and Miscellaneous Advertisements see next page

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HELP WANTED

SALESMEN wanted. $10 daily easy. We start you in auto accessory business. No investment, no experience necessary. Exclusive territory. Motor Products Co., 1760 Lunt Ave., Chicago.

WOMAN—Publishing house has permanent sales position with executive future to offer woman of keen intelligence who has heretofore earned $50 or more a week. Previous business experience not necessary, but experience in educational work helpful. Refinement and determination essential for success. Traveling required—all transportation paid—liberal drawing account and commission basis. Write, stating age and qualifications, to B. E. Sparrow, 50 W. 47th St., New York City.

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AS companionable house manager to semi-invalid or to assist in adult household like member of family. References exchanged. L., 94 Cottage St., New Haven, Conn.

CAPABLE, willing woman as companion-housekeeper, like member of family. Long housekeeping experience; best references. 6,424, Outlook.

CLUB hostess and supervising housekeeper. Refined, tactful. Lewis trained. Hotel experience. References. 6,416, Outlook.

COLLEGE position wanted by university graduate in social sciences. 6,409, Outlook.

COMPANION-secretary. — Young woman able to do shorthand, typing, practical nursing, and drive a car. Capable, adaptable, dependable. Prefers country or travel to city. Best references. Address Box 233, Glenbrook, Conn.

CULTURED, refined Englishman, mature age, commanding several languages, going to Florida, would like to act as tutor, companion, or secretary to family wintering in the South. 6,437, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED teacher desires position as governess. 6,415, Outlook.

GOVERNESS and mother's helper, Protestant, active and experienced. Children over four. Good seamstress. 6,430, Outlook.

LADY with art training wants a position in a gift shop or tea room and gift shop. Has executive ability and is a good accountant. Address Miss Mabel Olmsted, 66 Maple Ave., Morristown, N. J.

MANAGING housekeeper, capable, conscientious, by woman of refinement. 6,428, Outlook.

POSITION desired as companion or secretary. Good reader; knowledge of stenography; kind and attentive. Vicinity Oranges or Montclair preferred, but not necessary. 6,426, Outlook.

REFINED college woman, 29, healthy, of good appearance, graduate registered nurse, excellent dietitian and good manager, desires to accompany patient or elderly couple on sea voyage. References exchanged. 6,421, Outlook.

REFINED young woman desires position taking care of children. Kind and gentle discipline, capable in sickness. Scotch. $100 a month. 6,398, Outlook.

REGISTERED nurse, experienced, pleasing personality, wishing to spend winter in warm climate, would act as companion or take full charge of infant. Terms moderate. Personal interview desired. 6,433, Outlook.

STUDENT-WRITER.—Young man, agricultural college and university training, desires cultured home. Remuneration not essential. 6,422, Outlook.

SUPERINTENDENT or matron children's home or any institution. Experienced. 6,408, Outlook.

TEACHER of great sympathy and understanding will tutor (Calvert System) children under 8 in their own homes. Brooklyn or New York. Interview requested. 6,413, Outlook.

USEFUL companion, nurse, governess, assistant in home. Capable. 6,419, Outlook.

WANTED, near, not in, New York, with business couple or small family of simple requirements, practical housekeeper's position by capable woman of refinement in exchange for home and living for self and two normal, attractive children; boy five, girl seven. References given and required. 6,431, Outlook.

WOMAN of refinement as housemother in boarding school, or house manager in motherless home, one or two children of school age. Experience and references. 6,429, Outlook.

WOMAN, practical nurse, refined, experienced, desires position; matron, housemother, care invalid. 6,433, Outlook.

YOUNG German teacher, college graduate, speaks French, desires position as tutor or governess. References exchanged. 6,417, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

TO young women desiring training in the care of obstetrical patients a six months' nurses' aid course is offered by the Lying-In Hospital, 307 Second Ave., New York. Aids are provided with maintenance and given a monthly allowance of $10. For further particulars address Directress of Nurses.

CHILD care for winter months. Northern woman of culture, going South for winter, will take care of healthy child for the season. References. 6,407, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED trained nurse, with pleasant Long Island home, will board nervous child needing special care. Terms reasonable. 6,418, Outlook.

By the Way

A CORRESPONDENT of a New York tabloid writes to its editor to register the following complaint:

As I was coming from Albany, N. Y., by motor we happened to pass the town of Stuyvesant Falls. On the road my little girl spied some apple trees and wanted an apple. As I was about to get one for her a State trooper came along and took me to the justice of the peace, who fined me $20.

The editor puts this caption on the letter:

"$20 FOR AN APPLE"

A better caption would have been:

$20 FOR A LESSON IN HONESTY

We should say that the lesson was cheap at that price.

From "Life:"

Youngster—"Five cents' worth of castor oil, please."

Druggist—"The tasteless kind, I presume?"

Youngster—"No, sir; it's for father."

Charles Fitzhugh Talman has written an interesting paper, now published in pamphlet form, which was read before the American Meteorological Society at Washington earlier in the year. It is on his experiences in gathering material for a meteorological dictionary. Mr. Talman says:

> There is the way in which words are needlessly multiplied, to the embarrassment of the lexicographer, that one encounters in recording the names of meteorological instruments. For example, a combination of hygrometer and thermometer is sometimes called a "hygrothermometer." . . . "Hygrothermometer" implies "hygrothermometric," "hygrothermometrical," and "hygrothermometrically." . . . Then, for each "-meter" used in meteorology there is, as a rule, a "-scope," a "-graph" and a "-gram," and each "-scope" and "-graph" at least has its derivatives. Consider, now, if you please, the possibilities implied in the existence of such a word as "barothermohygroanemometer," actually found in the catalogue of a well-known French instrument maker. . . . Figure up for yourself how many additions may eventually be made to the meteorological vocabulary by the invention of an instrument for measuring at one and the same time barometric pressure, temperature, humidity, and wind.

"Barothermohygroanemometer" is even better than our "valetudinarianism," favorite in spelling bees.

Here is a teaser for the French scholars among Outlook readers. The puzzle is to make a sentence (in French) of the following:

P		C
Viens	a	San
J		a

From the New York "World:"

"A good many years ago, as time is judged in a world that moves swiftly, they gave to one of America's most distinguished authors a banquet on the occasion of his seventh birthday."

Don't keep us in suspense. Who was it? Jackie Coogan?

Contributors' Gallery

ARTHUR JUDSON BROWN as head of the American representation one of its four Presidents, was the prominent American connected with Stockholm Conference. Dr. Brown has been General Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, in New York, since 1895, and is a member of many international and interdenominational commissions and organizations.

LAURENCE LA TOURETTE DRIGGS gives his views on the controversy between the aviators and the War Department in a persuasive article in this week's issue entitled "The Aviators' Rebellion." Colonel Driggs, who is President of the American Flying Club and the organizer of the New York State Air Service, inspected the battle-fronts of the Allies during the war as aviation expert.

ROLLIN LYNDE HARTT is a frequent contributor to newspapers and magazines. He has been on the staffs of the Boston "Transcript," the Chicago "Tribune," and the "Literary Digest," and is the author of several books.

JOHN B. BURNHAM, President of the American Game Protective Association, has long been in the forefront of the fight for the protection of wild life. He presents in this issue an effective argument for placing the protection of our game in the hands of hunters.

IN its issue of September 30 The Outlook spoke of Paul Bartlett's statue of Benjamin Franklin as located at Westbury, Connecticut. Its actual location is on the lawn in front of Waterbury Public Library, at Waterbury, Connecticut.

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